The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8923.—VOL. LIV. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At her residence, Mill-street, Pyrmont, Mrs. W. M. Moir, of twins—a son and daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Strawberry Hill Inn, Elizabeth-street, Mrs. Robert Hoddle, of a son, still-born.

On the 26th instant, at Balmain, the wife of F. A. Blake, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th instant, by special license, at Elizabeth-street, by the Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D., Simeon Brown Frankland, of Liverpool, England, to Mary Ann, widow of the late William O'Shaughnessy, of Sydney.

On Wednesday, the 26th instant, at the Scots' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. James Meek, gardener, Marrickville, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. James Fairbairn, baker, Marrickville, a native of the colony.

DEATHS.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Ulladulla, of cancer, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Millard, in her fifty-third year, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

On the 26th instant, at the Glebe, of inflammation of the lungs, Mary Sophia, daughter of S. M. Mowle, aged nine months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
AVOCA,
1284 tons, 250-horse power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1867, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m., on the 22nd, and specie and parcels until noon of the 23rd.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th December, 1866.

STEAM TO ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
MATAURA,
1767 tons, 450 horse-power,
G. B. Bird, R.N.R., commander,
For PANAMA via WELLINGTON, N. Z.,
TUESDAY, January 1st, 1867.

Passengers, gold, specie, and cargo can be forwarded by this route to all parts of South America, the United States, and Canada; also via France to all the continental cities of Europe, and via Southampton, to any part of Great Britain.

GOLD AND SPECIE.
Freight delivered at the Bank of England,
TWENTY SHILLINGS PER CENT.

Intending passengers will please note they are allowed twenty cubic feet first class, or fifteen cubic feet second class. All luggage must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the vessel, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, or measured, —all excess to be paid for as measurement goods.

Every information relative to freight and passage may be obtained at the Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL IN SIXTY DAYS.—BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. NOTICE to intending Passengers for England.—The celebrated steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R.,
will be dispatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL, on or about 20th JANUARY, 1867.
Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, £35.
Intermediate, £18 and £20.
Steerage, £16.
For passage apply to
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street; or to
DANIEL KING, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

STEAM TO ENGLAND
White Star Line of Packets.
For LONDON.
The splendid auxiliary steamship
ROYAL STANDARD,
2033 tons, A1 for 22 years,
E. Whineray, commander,
will be dispatched from Hobson's Bay for the above port punctually
on THURSDAY, 10th January, 1867.
Her accommodations for all classes are unsurpassed.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
Passage money, £16 and upwards.
For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and other information apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 36, Hunter-street, Sydney; or 48, William-street, Melbourne.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
For BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—Queensland, FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 5 p.m.
For ROCKHAMPTON DIRECT.—Lady Bowen, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, at 5 o'clock p.m.
A. SIMPSON, pro Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 29th December inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE and MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township, on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
Goods received DAILY for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, MORPETH, &c., and FORWARDED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE).
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—For the convenience of Passengers returning to NEWCASTLE, &c., the steamship MORPETH. WILL LEAVE SYDNEY, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 12, instead of 11 o'clock.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 4.30.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11; and Williams, Saturday morning, at 7.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace, Wednesday morning, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Telegraph, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Wednesday, 9th January, 1867, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, this day, Thursday.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—S.S. CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, will leave the Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd January.

Saloon	..	£7
Return ticket, available four months	..	12
Steerage	..	4

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—

From Queen's Wharf....	10.15	2.15	4.30	6.30
Woolloomooloo....	10.30	2.30		
Manly	8.15	12.0	3.40	5.30

Fares—1s each way; children, 6d.
S. H. WILSON.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship GRAFTON, for the MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The FIRE KING, THIS DAY, from the Caledonian Wharf, foot of King-street, at 4 p.m. Cargo must be at the wharf by 3 o'clock, and paid for. W. DALTON, Agent.

RICHMOND RIVER, PELICAN TREE, and LISMORE.—Schooner WALLABY. Receives cargo on Monday. JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRTY MILES FOR EIGHTEENPENCE.
PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
From Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.

FARES BETWEEN COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and SYDNEY—Cabin, 9d; return, 1s; steerage, 6d; return, 9d.

The swift and commodious steamers EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN. Daily.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45, p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

☞ Fares at less than half the railway rates.

From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 4.25, and 7.
From GLADESVILLE, 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 4.45, and 7.15
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
Refreshments may be had on board.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Comerang, THIS MORNING, at 10, and Kembla, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Comerang, THIS MORNING, at 10.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
EDEN.—Illalong, TUESDAY, 1st January.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 4th January.

MANNING RIVER.—Ketch EDITH, SATURDAY EVENING. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wf.

MACLEAY RIVER, Darkwater Creek, and Frederickton.—FLYING CLOUD, from Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE and MACLEAY RIVER.—SARAH NICOLL, from Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The clipper schooner FLYING FISH, on SATURDAY EVENING. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The smart ketch LORD OF THE ISLES, will sail on SATURDAY. Apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ALBERT RIVER, GULF OF CARPENTARIA, via PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The clipper barque ELLESMERE, J. Lake, commander (daily expected), will on arrival have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—☞ The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. J. Hurley, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander, (shortly expected,) will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The A1 clipper brig WILD WAVE, J. Fisher, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, Market Wharf, or to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

OLIVIER AND MADELEINE, for NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—NOTICE.—Shippers are particularly requested to complete their shipments by THURSDAY next, 27th instant, and to forward Bills of Lading to the undersigned for signature. CURCIER and ADET, 23, Macquarie-place.

FOR WANGANUI Direct.—The fast-sailing brig LADY DENISON will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO (carrying steerage passengers).—☞ The fine clipper barque JOHN EYSTON, Wynne, master, will be dispatched on or about 27th instant. Has splendid accommodation in cabin and steerage. Early application is necessary to secure berths, for which apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper brig KEYING, S. D. Billings, master, will be dispatched for the above port on THURSDAY, 27th instant.
For passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR GREY RIVER WHARF direct.—The fine clipper schooner PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, J. Carmichael, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper brig RITA, G. H. Trayte, commander, loading at Grafton Wharf, will positively be dispatched on SATURDAY next, full or not full.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR AUCKLAND (to follow the Rita), the splendid clipper brig MOA, Alexander Robertson, commander, will be dispatched three days after the arrival of the Auckland mail.
Has excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR NEW YORK direct (from Melbourne).—The 13 years A1 Clyde-built barque
ISABELLA HERCUS,
568 tons register, Captain Bremner, will be dispatched as above, with cargo and passengers, about
MONDAY, 7th January next.
Accommodation of a superior description for a limited number of passengers.

Saloon (in the poop)	....	£45
Second cabin ('tween decks)	......	20

For further particulars apply to DODD and THOMSON, 26, Queen-street, Melbourne; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Sydney.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—Only requiring a few hundred bales of Wool to complete her cargo. The new clipper ship SATTARA, A1 at Lloyd's 12 years, and classed at Liverpool for 20 years, William Thomas, commander.
This vessel has just come out of Balmain Dock, after being cleaned and coated.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For terms of freight apply to the Captain on board; R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Underwood street.

FOR LONDON.—SAILING EARLY IN JANUARY.—The A1 ship JAMES LISTER will have prompt dispatch. Wool received at Flood's Blackwall stores. Has still room for four saloon passengers.
Apply on board, to Captain WAGSTAFF; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS.—To sail 15th January, for LONDON.—The regular trader NOURMAHAL, 13 years A1 at Lloyds, John Fowler commander.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
All dead weight and large portion of cargo are engaged.
Wool received at Talbot's Store.
For passage or freight apply to Captain FOWLER,
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on 31st instant.—For Wool only.—The fine clipper ship AGNES BANFIELD, 510 tons register, 3 years old, and classed A1 at Lloyds' for 13 years, R. Bastian, commander, will sail as above.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BASTIAN, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1305 tons register, James Ross, commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and a large portion of her wool engaged, will have quick dispatch. Has superior and roomy saloon accommodation, and deck house for intermediate passengers.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LA HOGUE, FOR LONDON,
Will be dispatched hence on 10th January, offering an excellent opportunity for intending passengers.
Wool received at Flood's Blackwall stores.
Apply on board, to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, the stern-wheel steamer COMMISSARY GENERAL, now lying at Newington, Parramatta River. Apply to JAMES GRAHAM, Victoria-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, or to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S.S. KANGAROO.—The owners of this steamer are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BOAT up to 20th December, 1866 (if not previously sold).
The Kangaroo carries 350 tons upon a draught of 10 feet 3 inches; was running for over nine months between Port Adelaide and Wallaroo, and never failed in making a weekly trip; averages seven miles per hour under steam; was lately on Fletcher's Slip; received a new shaft and thorough overhaul. The engines and boiler are in perfect order, and the vessel is in all respects well fitted out for sea; was built in Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1863 by Wigham, Richardson, and Co.
Various dissensions between the partners have caused the boat to be offered for sale.
Neither the lowest nor any tender will be necessarily accepted.
Any further particulars to be obtained from the undersigned to whom all tenders are to be addressed.
C. LAMB, Port Adelaide.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the new first-class colonial-built brigantine ZEPHYR, 250 tons burthen. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

CHARTERS.—☞ Wanted, to Charter VESSELS to load coals in Newcastle for the following ports, viz.:—Hongkong, Shanghai, Bombay, Singapore, Mauritius, J[illegible], and San Francisco. Highest rates given.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SAILS, SAILS.—☞ For SALE by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers, a Suit of Sails (many nearly new), suitable for a ship of 500 tons register. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Patent Slip Wharf.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—
Incorporated by Act of Council of the Colony of New South Wales, 1853.

Capital paid up	....	£598,510
Reserved Fund	....	84,705

An Agency Branch of this Bank was opened at WEDDIN, EMU CREEK GOLD FIELDS, on 3rd instant.
By order of the Board of Management,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An AGENCY of the Corporation has been THIS DAY established at the EMU CREEK GOLD-FIELD, WEDDIN MOUNTAIN.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 28th November, 1866.

DOUBLE BAY AMATEUR REGATTA.
ENTRANCES will be received at Messrs. M'Grath and Punch's, George-street, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 28th instant, between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.
J. M. BROWN, Hon. Sec.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the members will be held at the Principal Office of the Society, New Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock a.m., on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1867, for the purpose of considering
1. The final report of the committee appointed 1st May, 1865.
2. Further amendments in the by-laws referred to in the said report.
3. The expediency of empowering the Board of Directors, in terms of By-law IX., to purchase premises or land whereon to build premises in Melbourne for Offices, for the use of the Society.
4. Such resolutions as may be submitted, in pursuance of the following requisition addressed to the Board of Directors, viz.,
"We, the undersigned members, request that the subject of presenting to Mr. Thomson, the late Actuary and Secretary to the Society, a substantial recognition of the services rendered by him during the long period in which he discharged t[illegible] of both offices, may be submitted to [illegible] next general meeting for its consideration."
Dated at Sydney, this 8th day of December, 1866.
By order of the Board.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Se[illegible]ry.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A MEETING of members of the above Club will be held at the Rooms THIS EVENING, to get up Calcutta and other Sweep[illegible] the various events for Randwick. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—ST. JOHN'S DAY.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266, I.C.—The Officers and Members are requested to MEET at the Hall, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the W.M.

MASONIC.—Provincial Grand Lodge, I.C.—Officers and Members meet at the Hall, THIS DAY, Thursday, 27th, 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the R. W. the P.G.M.,
JOHN ALLAN, P.G. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge SYDNEY TARBOLTON, 377, S. C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING (St John's Day), at 7 precisely, for installation of officers, and other business. JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia No. 390, E.C.—Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge are requested to MEET at the Hall, THIS (St. John's) DAY, at High Twelve, for Installation of Officers.

MASONIC.—The Inauguration of the UNITY LODGE of Sydney will take place at the Masonic Hall THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

MASONIC.—SYDNEY LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, No. 25, E. C.—The regular Monthly MEETING will, on this occasion, in consequence of the Christmas Holidays, take place on FRIDAY EVENING, December 28th. By order of the W. M.

ASHFIELD PARK BAZAAR.—Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG.
On SATURDAY, the 29th, and MONDAY, the 31st December,
A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
will be held on the Grounds of Ashfield Park, in aid of the Building Fund of the Church of England School at Ashfield.
Trains will ply to and from Ashfield, as follows:—
To Ashfield—10.15 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 2, and 4.30 p.m.
From Ashfield—5.8, 8.8, and 9.30 p.m.
Fares—1st Class, return ticket, 1s 4d.
2nd Class, ditto ditto, 11d.
OMNIBUSES will convey visitors from the Ashfield Station to the Park free of expense.
By the kind permission of Colonel Waddy and the Officers of the 50th Regiment their
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
will be in attendance.
THE REFRESHMENT TENT,
where luncheon, &c., will be supplied on moderate terms, will be under the superintendence of Mr. O'Brien, of Tattersall's.
VARIOUS GAMES,
such as Cricket, Croquet, Quoits, &c., will be played on the ground.
A SPECIAL LUNCH
will be provided at 2 p.m., on the 29th, at which his Excellency the GOVERNOR will be present. Tickets, 7s 6d each. Application to be made to FREDERIC KING, Esq., Hon. Secretary, No. 164, Phillip-street.
Admission to the Grounds, including the Bazaar Tent, 1s. each person; Carriages as at Randwick.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARRAMATTA.—PARRAMATTA MARKET.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Town Clerk up to SATURDAY, next, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock a.m., from persons willing to contract for the lease of the Parramatta Market and the tolls and dues to be collected thereat, for one year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 186[illegible], under and subject to the municipal by-laws in such case made and provided.
The specification and conditions of lease can be seen and form of tender, and every information obtained, upon application to the Town Clerk at his office.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for lease of Market."
By order,
JOHN CHAS. BARKER, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Parramatta, 24th December.

NOTICE.—I beg to notify that FRANCIS RUSHWORTH, whose name appears (in consequence of a misprint) as FRANCIS RISHWORTH in the INSOLVENCY REPORT, of the 20th December, is in no way connected with me.
F. R. RISHWORTH, Auctioneer and Agent, No. 401, George-street.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice.—A quantity of unclaimed packages, now lying in this Company's stores, will be sold by public auction, to defray expenses [illegible] days from this date, unless claimed [illegible]
Any [illegible] then [illegible] will be given by applying at the Company's offices.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street,
Sydney, 25th December.

NO HAWKERS allowed at Balmoral Gardens. JOHN EDWARDS.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

AMERICA, schooner.—J. D. ROBINSON, FREDERIC HANSON and SAMUEL COLLINS would oblige by calling at the Pacific Insurance Company's Office, Pitt-street.

BRIDGET SHAUGHNESSY, or any one that is interested in her, write to JAMES SHAUGHNESSY, to the General Post Office, Melbourne.

MISS MARGARET MORGAN, who arrived in Sydney in the year 1857, per ship Wellington, is requested to write or send to her brother JOHN, at 77, Clarence-street.

HASLEM CREEK CEMETERY.—FUNERAL TRAINS.—On and after the 1st January, 1867, Trains will leave Sydney at 8.30 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. daily, for Haslem Creek Cemetery.
Rates:
Corpse, free; friends, each, 1s return journey.
Note.—Paupers: Corpse and friends, free.
Special Trains.—Corpse, 10s; friends each, 3s for return journey.

REGULATIONS.
1. Notices of intended funerals must be given at the office of the funeral conductor, Redfern station, each day, before 8 o'clock a.m., and not later than 6 o'clock p.m.
2. Trains will stop at intermediate stations, if notice is given to the Conductor before the departure of the train from Sydney station.
3. Arrangements for special trains can be made for such times only as will not interfere with the ordinary traffic.
JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 24th December, 1866.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CITY BANK.
Ladies and Gentlemen,—
I beg most respectfully to inform you that I am a candidate for the office of director of the Bank, for which there will be a vacancy in a few days.
Soliciting the favour of your votes and proxies,
I am, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE THORNTON.
Sydney, 20th December, 1866.

THE undersigned will not be RESPONSIBLE for any ORDERS drawn on him after this date. December 27th, 1866.
W. H. HILL.

NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS in the country are informed that an ADDRESS will be presented to the Commissioners of National Education on THURSDAY, 3rd January, 1867. Those who intend to be present will please to communicate with
JOHN DOBBIE, Secretary.
33, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.—Shareholders of old shares of £25 each who have not yet applied to take up the £5 shares apportioned in lieu thereof, under the Act 29 Victoria, are reminded that unless they arrange, on or before 31st December instant, to take up the new shares each such old share will merge into one new share of £5, pursuant to the said Act 29 Victoria, 1866.
Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Library.
WILLIAM FORDE, Secretary.

EDUCATION.—ASHGROVE LODGE, ASHFIELD.—Mrs. TAIT begs to intimate that the holidays will terminate on MONDAY, the 21st January, when all the professors will resume their duties as heretofore. The lodge is most healthfully situated, is close to the station, and only fifteen minutes' ride from Sydney.

THE NEW SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST ROAD, SYDNEY.
TO OPEN FEBRUARY 1, 1867.
MASTER, WILLIAM JOHN STEPHENS, M.A., sometime Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, and late Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen will re-open TUESDAY, January 15. New pupils, above ten years of age, not received.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION, Bent-street.
The library contains upwards of 16,000 volumes of valuable and standard works, to which additions of the latest publications are made by each overland mail.
The Reading-room is amply and regularly supplied with all the leading British and colonial newspapers, magazines, and reviews.
The Library is open daily, from 9 a.m. till dusk; the Reading-room from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

		Per annum.
For the use of the library and reading-room	..	£1 1 0
For two sets of books, or one set of books and a magazine, with use of reading-room, 15s. three months, £1 5s. six months	..	2 2 0

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WILLIAM FORDE, Secretary.

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MR. W. KELLERMAN will resume Tuition on THURSDAY, January 3, 1867. Address Elvy and Co., 321, George-street.

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W. J. O'BRIEN.

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WEDDIN MOUNTAIN DIGGINGS.—A 7-horse VAN leaves THIS DAY, taking passengers and swags. Apply to R. HEAVER, Steam Engine Inn, George-street South, sharp.

WEDDIN MOUNTAINS.—NOTICE to Women [illegible] Families proceeding to the above Rush.—A COVERED CART will leave Sydney on SATURDAY next for the accommodation of women only. 100 lbs. luggage allowed. For terms, apply (THIS DAY) to Mr. ARCHER, Derwent-street, Glebe.

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IRWIN and TURNER, Wool Brokers, &c.
Pitt-street, 24th December, 1866.

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LOST, off Bradley's Head, a Skiff's MAINSAIL, Sprit, and Side Bench. Any one returning same to J. HARKNESS, Brassfounder, Bathurst-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, between Essex and Prince streets, on Christmas morning, a Gold ALBERT, with Locket attached. The finder will be rewarded, on returning the same to JOHN KEEFE, Empire Office.

LOST, on Tuesday afternoon, 25th December, from No. 15, Jenkins-street, near Gasworks, a POODLE DOG. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to the above address. Any person found harbouring the same after this date, will be prosecuted. The dog is well known.

LOST, on the 23rd instant, a bay Pony MARE, branded RP conjoined on near shoulder; an old mark on off hind leg near fetlock. £1 reward will be given to any one bringing it to the owner, THOMAS GLASBROOK, Double Bay.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, from Kerr's Family Hotel, Christmas Day, White COCKATOO. Corner of King and Sussex streets.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, a BAY HORSE, branded PM on near shoulder; also a CHESNUT MARE. Any person returning the same to F. SCHMIDT, Butcher, Rushcutter's Bay, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, from Glenmore Tannery, a well-bred Dark Chesnut HORSE, white hind foot; in fine condition. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse to Mr. R. BINNIE, George-street, near Hunter-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—GUINNESS AND CO.'S EXTRA STOUT. We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and Shippers for the India market, that we have recently made such arrangements with the Brewery as will enable us in future, to execute any orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may favour us, with promptness, and on the best terms. SPARKS, MOLINE, and CO., Sole Consignees, London, August, 1866.

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THE MONTH'S NEWS.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS week there is positively nothing to write about, and your correspondent might just as well have been at the seaside enjoying himself. The "Eastern Question," looming in the not remote distance, is causing some uneasiness here. It is understood that the Russian Minister, Prince Gortschakoff, has gone to Biarritz, to confer with the Emperor Napoleon on the subject. The "sick man's" days are evidently numbered, and the time of partition not far distant. The revolt in Candia is the last straw that has broken the camel's back.—Prussia and Saxony have not yet been able to come to terms, and the Saxon army for the present remains in Austria. The Prussian Government seems uneasy as to the future, the Finance Minister having declared—"We must have our hands on our swords and our purses well filled." M. Bismark has called upon the Chamber of Deputies to place the Government "in a position to defend what they have gained." The insurrection in Sicily has been quelled, and peace between Austria and Italy is likely to be signed next week. Of home news there is hardly anything to note. Mr. Bright has been addressing the Manchester Reform Leaguers, and has made some characteristic remarks on physical force. "However much we may wish political questions to be settled by moral means, yet it is no more immoral for a people to use force in the last resort for the obtaining and the securing of freedom." If Mr. Bright talks much more in this strain, he stands a fair chance of stepping into the late Daniel O'Connell's shoes, and being locked up and made a martyr of.—On Thursday the bank rate was reduced to 4½ per cent., and the demand for money remains moderate. Prices in the corn market continue to advance.—The obituary includes the Marquis de Boissy, an eccentric member of the French Senate; Count Bacchoch, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor Napoleon; and Sir W. R. Clayton, G.C.B.

SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

So far, the "extra Parliamentary utterances" have not yielded much to the general stock of entertainment this year. The Conservatives, with the responsibility of office weighing on them, have been remarkably reticent. Mr. Disraeli's cue is evidently to hold his tongue as long as possible, and not to commit himself until the very last moment. It is believed in some quarters that the Earl of Derby will resign the Premiership to Lord Stanley before the meeting of Parliament, in order that the latter may deal with Reform. As for Mr. Bright, many moderate reformers look upon him with distrust. Manhood suffrage is a demand that would be resisted by the whole of the middle class, and by a portion of the working classes. Public opinion goes much more with Liberals like Mr. Bass, Mr. Barnes, Sir F. Crossley, Mr. Headlam, and others, who refuse to countenance an agitation in which they do not concur, and the triumph of which they would regard as a misfortune, than with Mr. Bright, who goes about the country making fierce speeches about physical force in support of manhood suffrage. The election at Brecon has resulted in the return of Mr. Howell Gwyn, the ministerial candidate. This is a seat gained from the Opposition, the late member now Marquis of Camden, who, as Lord Brecknock, having voted with the Whig party. Speaking of the Whigs, reminds us that the *Globe* newspaper, which has advocated the measures of that party ever since its establishment, has been purchased by the Conservatives. One of its leading articles in the first number under the new *regime*, was directed against Mr. Bright's attempt to send the Fiery Cross of Reform through the land, the result of which, it is predicted, will create a union by the moderate men of all parties for the purpose of settling the question of Reform on a safe and satisfactory basis.—In glancing at foreign affairs the *Globe* says there is little doubt that at no distant period we shall witness another European war.—The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science opened its annual meeting on Wednesday last, at Manchester. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who had been called upon to supply Lord Stanley's place after the latter's accession to office, delivered the inaugural address, addressing himself to the subjects of infanticide, work in the brickfields, and labourers' dwellings, with a passing word of sympathy to the 600,000 women engaged in the various departments of dress-making. On Thursday, Lord Brougham, who attends the meeting, looking strong and well in his 89th year, opened the sections with a very able address.—The accounts of the crops are a shade brighter, but with the price of necessaries gradually rising, the winter promises to be one of severe privation for the poorer classes. It is a favourable symptom, on the other hand, that the daily returns of deaths from cholera are no longer published. The disease is gradually dying out, though we hear of scattered outbreaks at Merthyr Tydvil, Wigan, Wigton, Exeter, and in the hop districts, where the poor pickers who swarm from the courts and alleys of Whitechapel and St. Giles for a month's employment, are huddled together in outhouses, or even with no better shelter than a hedgeside: we have, however, seen the worst of the disease for this year. The great fear is, and there are many eminent authorities who strongly insist on the certainty of its recurrence, that there are left behind the seeds of a worse outbreak for next year. It is understood that Mr. Gooch and Mr. Lampson will be created baronets for their services in connection with the Atlantic cable, whilst Mr. Glass, Mr. Canning, Captain Anderson, and Professor Thomson are to be knighted. Mr. Cyrus Field, as an American citizen, could not, of course, be the recipient of a title from a foreign Government. It is said that nearly £9000 were disbursed in paying off the crew of the Great Eastern.—The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy was signed last Wednesday. There seems to be a rapprochement between the former and France, and a large body in the latter country are goading on the Emperor Napoleon to prevent the aggrandisement of Prussia by force of arms. Nine-tenths of the French people, including the army, firmly believe that the Emperor means war,—if not next year, certainly in 1868, if his demands are not peaceably conceded in the meanwhile.

It is well known that the army is being thoroughly re-organised—that an extension of the conscription is in view—that horses are being bought, war stores accumulated, and the manufacture of the Chassepot rifle pushed on with extraordinary rapidity. It is said that the army will not be considered properly armed until there are three rifles in store for every one in hand. It seems that the Emperor has reserved for his stay at Biarritz the arrangement of several important questions. Everybody here appears to agree in thinking that M. de Lavalette's circular contained a very fair notice that we should not be asked our opinion about any one of them. To Biarritz are repairing, from various quarters, Prince Gortschakoff, General Menabrea, besides half-a-dozen minor diplomatic agents. Of course the Russian statesman's talk will be about the "sick man," who is worse than ever. Still, there cannot be much unanimity between the parties, France being, perhaps, more jealous of Muscovite influence in that quarter than we, whose chief interest is to preserve an independent right of way through Egypt to India. It is said that a treaty of alliance will shortly be signed between Prussia and Bavaria. The latter, who left Austria in the lurch in the late war, is apparently afraid of the two Emperors, and seeks support from the Court of Berlin. Peace has not yet been concluded between Prussia and Saxony. King William I. threatens to make King John a prisoner should he attempt to return to Dresden. Meanwhile the Saxon army remains in Austria, waiting the course of events.

SATURDAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

The prospects of Parliamentary reform are now being canvassed with more interest than for some time past. Mr. Beale's agitation, if it has done nothing else, has served to keep the subject before the public. It is generally understood that Government will take the subject in hand; and we are led to believe that the framework of a bill will be submitted to the Cabinet early in November. Two or three of the Cabinet Ministers, led by Lord John Manners, are said to be averse to taking reform in hand; but no doubt the dilemma presented to Lord Derby is Reform or resignation. The Opposition, led by Mr. Gladstone, profess to be willing to give an impartial consideration to any measure that Ministers may bring forward; but should no bill be introduced, a resolution would be moved, affirming the necessity of immediately dealing with the question at once, which would be carried by a considerable majority; for a good many sensible Conservatives would assuredly vote for it. There is no doubt in my mind that Government will bring in a Reform Bill, and nobody but Mr. Bright and his organ, the *Morning Star*, will raise any objection to his doing so. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Brand, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Forster, and, in fact, all the Liberal party, with the exception of Mr. Bright, have signified their readiness to acquiesce in the arrangement, and the working men and their leaders have declared, over and over again, that they do not see much difference between Whigs and Tories, and will take a good bill wherever they can get it. No doubt, Mr. Disraeli has a difficult task before him, for should he introduce a comprehensive and popular measure—an overdose of Liberalism—he would be certain to alienate many of his followers. Mr. Disraeli regards the question of the franchise as one of secondary importance, and holds that even household suffrage would not diminish the influence of the Conservative party, if it were but accompanied by what he would call a fair and honest redistribution of seats. We suspect this is at the bottom of Mr. Bright's reluctance to leave the question in his hands. A low suffrage Mr. Bright is afraid would satisfy all the demands of the working classes. They would accept it as a satisfactory settlement, and would pay but little attention to the intricacies and complexities of redistribution, in which really lie the pith and kernel of the apportionment of political power. It cannot be denied that the way has been made much clearer for a Conservative Government to take up the subject by the events of the autumn. The Leeds meeting proved beyond the possibility of further doubt what was pretty certain before—that the whole of the middle and educated classes are averse to the extreme measure for which Mr. Beales is agitating. Mr. Bright was more isolated in the West Riding than in Lancashire. He had but one member by his side—his faithful friend Mr. Forster—whose speech, however, was directly opposed both to Mr. Bright's and the declared objects of the meeting. And many who have a most intimate acquaintance with the working classes assert that the *elite* of them are firmly opposed to manhood suffrage, which would give an equal amount of electoral power to the idle and dissolute. Another chance in Mr. Disraeli's favour is a rumour that Lord John Russell intends to return no more to responsible office, and that the doctors have enjoined on Mr. Gladstone as long a repose from official work and care as circumstances will allow him to take. The criticisms on Mr. Bright's last speech have not been very virulent,—in fact, it is generally allowed that his mode of conducting the controversy is almost entirely free from the objections urged against his other appearances; and the cry of want of novelties he answered admirably beforehand out of the mouth of Socrates, who, to a similar reproach, asked what would be thought of him if he were always talking differently about the same thing. Still, Mr. Bright's course of wisdom requires to be proved by the event. At present, as is seen by his entire failure to carry any parliamentary or middle-class support with him, his motives are not appreciated.—The delegates now in this country from British North American colonies were entertained, on Thursday, at a banquet by the British North American Association. Mr. Kinnaird was in the chair, and one of the speakers was the Earl of Carnarvon. Most of the speakers were strongly in favour of the confederation of the North American colonies. The Earl of Carnarvon, however, declined to commit himself on the subject. He promised that the matter should have the full and careful attention of the Government, but nothing further.

The Social Science Congress has come very opportunely to relieve the monotony of newspaper subjects, which were certainly getting remarkably threadbare. The "Latin Primer" controversy had almost died of inanition—and though the grievances of smokers and non-smokers interest a large number of readers, they are not susceptible of very varied treatment. Still less is a discussion whether the little craft—the White, Red, and Blue—actually did sail across the Atlantic, calculated to assist much in carrying us through the dull season, nor can the geniality of mankind be inclined to sympathise deeply with the troubles of the Lord Mayor, who, having been presented by the Belgian King with the insignia of the Order of Leopold, is in doubt whether he will be allowed to wear it. The most amusing part of the controversy is, that no one can explain by what right her Majesty forbids the wearing of foreign decorations, at least by her civilian subjects, who are under no special and additional obligation to bow to her directions, or what consequences would visit the bold man who ventured to set Lord Clarendon's circular at defiance and appeared in public with a bit of red ribbon and a cross dangling from his buttonhole. The Social Science gentlemen have furnished the newspaper writers with a variety of topics coming infinitely nearer "to our bosoms and businesses" than these, and they seem to have grown infinitely more practical in their aims and in their choice of subjects, and their mode of handling them.—Another Congress, called the Church, commenced its sittings at York, on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of the Archbishop of the diocese, Dr. Thompson, who delivered the inaugural address; the Archbishop of Canterbury having preached in the cathedral in the morning.—Foreign affairs still continue to wear the same disquieting aspect. The best news of the week is the impression which prevails that the English and French Cabinets are in accord as to the treatment of the Eastern question, and that their determination not to allow it to be precipitately reopened has for the moment closed one dangerous source of a European conflict. The news of the Emperor's health has been more hopeful since his arrival at Biarritz, but depend upon it, in spite of all the paragraphs in the French official journals, he is in a dangerous state. Hence, it is said, proceeds the anxiety his Majesty has shown just lately to lean more heavily on the English alliance, which he feels to be the most stable and disinterested connection, and the one which requires least watching and calculation. Prussia is proceeding with her annexations leisurely, but surely, with no more formidable opposition than wordy protests. The peace between Austria and Italy is concluded, and a good feeling seems to be growing up between the two nations, or at least between their Governments, which for the present is, perhaps, most important. On the other hand, Austria still shows the deepest resentment against her victorious foe, refuses to accept the logic of facts, and makes no secret of her desire to renew the conflict at the first favourable moment. It seems probable that the first great disturbance to come off in Europe will be a revolution in Spain, which, according to all accounts will be more real and complete than any of those changes which used to occur periodically every autumn or so. To such a pitch has the exasperation of the usually patient and long-suffering Spaniard risen under the present reign of terror, of unlimited fusillades and deportations, that nothing less is contemplated than a clean sweep of the present dynasty, with the whole tribe of confessors, nuns, courtiers, pimps, and other nameless functionaries, who crowd her Majesty's back stairs, and transfer power to Narvaez, Serrano, O'Donnell, or any other adventurer who will play with least conscience into their hand.

FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

"Extra-Parliamentary utterances" form the staple of home news of the week. Mr. Du Cane, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, was at the annual Conservative gathering at Castle Hedingham, but he did not divulge any Ministerial secrets, for the excellent reason, which he confessed, that he did not know any. Mr. Du Cane not only believes in the feasibility of a Conservative Reform Bill, but believes that such a measure will be passed. The hon. gentleman promised that all the charges of dockyard mismanagement and other imperfections in our naval administration shall be thoroughly inquired into, and all proved abuses thoroughly rooted out. Mr. Forster has also addressed his constituents, and though he has no faith in the zeal of Lord Derby or Mr. Disraeli, the member for Bradford thinks that they are almost certain to bring in a liberal and comprehensive measure next session, as they must know that otherwise they would be "swept out of office." This gives colour to the rumour that in the event of the Royal speech not containing the promise of a Reform Bill, a Liberal amendment will be moved on the address. Government, therefore, will have to find means to steer clear of the rock a-head.—The President of the Board of Trade has been speaking on agricultural matters to some of his North Devon constituents, and took the opportunity of sounding them on the subject of agricultural statistics, to which he is favourable. Sir Stafford did not touch upon Reform, but his colleague, Mr. Dyke Acland, did, charging the failure of the Liberals to carry a good measure of Reform on the violence of the Radicals, and in the intemperance of their leader, Mr. Bright, whose influence, however, Mr. Acland considered overrated by many, though he himself had once a specimen of the power the "Tribune of the People" can wield over an audience of working men. A few years ago, Mr. Acland was a candidate for Birmingham, as a moderate Liberal in opposition to Mr. Bright, the democrat. There is probably not another man in England who has worked more strenuously for the social, moral, and material welfare of the working classes than Mr. Acland. His name was not unknown in Birmingham, and it might have been supposed that he would at all events have been well received by the working men. On the contrary, when he attempted to address them at the nomination, after Mr. Bright had spoken, he was assailed with a volley of groans, hisses, yells, catcalls, hootings, and all manner of exclamations, and this uproar lasted without intermission for more than two hours, Mr. Bright all the while smiling approvingly on the performers, and never offering by word or gesture to entreat a hearing for his opponent. Mr. Acland returned to Devonshire with a new light on the subject of the working-classes, and a still worse opinion of Mr. Bright personally than he had previously entertained of him politically.—Lord Malmesbury, at the recent Christchurch agricultural dinner, denied Mr. Bright's statement that the House of Lords will be sure to reject a Reform Bill, if passed by the Commons, and declared that the Upper House was always ready to accept the clear and deliberate judgment of the country whenever manifested through the votes of its representatives in the House of Commons.—Mr. Rolt, Q.C., becomes Attorney-General, Sir William Bovill, Solicitor-General, having foregone his claim to the superior office, inasmuch as Mr. Rolt would have been originally appointed Solicitor-General on the formation of the present Government, but for the fact that both law officers of the Crown would then have belonged to the Equity bar. It is reported that Sir Hugh Cairns will be raised to the peerage in company with Sir George Turner, the other Lord Justice of Appeal, as the legal element in the Upper House wants strengthening, as is apparent when we recollect that Lord Brougham is 88, Lord St. Leonards 85, and Lord Winsleydale 84.—The Tipperary election has ended thus:—Captain White (Liberal) 3419; Mr. Waldron (Nondescript), 2865.

The Marquis of Salisbury has written a letter to General Peel, urging the importance of having a better force for home defence against foreign invasion than we at present possess. His scheme, so far as we can understand it, consists in reviving the militia and increasing its numbers to 200,000 for England alone, with a proportionate number for Scotland and Ireland. The numbers are to be levied upon each county, according to the population, and any union which fell short of its proper contingent would be fined; the fine to be paid out of the county rates. Sir Morton Peto has felt himself bound to offer his constituents at Bristol an explanation and defence of his dealings with the London and Dover Railway. This excuse amounted to this—that the "irregularities" (to use an euphonistic term) which he had committed were not for his benefit, but were committed in the interest of the company, and that he had been fool rather than knave—"more sinned against than sinning." The meeting thanked him for the honourable feeling which dictated the explanation, but wisely abstained from any exculpatory resolution.—Some literary novelties are announced. "A Voice from Hell" and "Diavolo" are among the sensational titles of promised literature. Tennyson's new poem will be published early in next year. The *Pundit*, a Benares journal, which publishes "rare Sanscrit works," has recently printed one bearing the astounding title "Sankiryastraohyupagatamrivadopapadanam."—Mr. Sneider, the inventor of the converted breech-loading Enfield, died yesterday, his death being probably accelerated by the shabby treatment which he had experienced at the hands of the Government.—The chief event of the foreign news of the week is the completion of the annexation of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy. The province was handed over on Friday to the municipal authorities; the Austrian officials took their departure; the Italian flag was hoisted on every public building; salvos of artillery announced that the Venetians were free to decide the destiny of their country. They flocked to the poll, called a *plebiscitum*, in immense numbers, and voted with the utmost enthusiasm, and almost unanimously, for placing themselves under the rule of King Victor Emmanuel, who will shortly make a royal entry into his new dominions. Prussia and Saxony have at last concluded peace, the King having hopelessly held out against what he considered the ignominious terms exacted by Prussia, and held out almost to the point of provoking rebellion among his subjects, many of whom have openly expressed their preference for union with Prussia, in the hope of accelerating the consummation of Germanic unity. The Frankforters were also willing to have surrendered the independence of their ancient city for the same object, but protest against being made subjects of the King of Prussia, or rather being subjected to the Prussians, for they would be content to pay allegiance to the present sovereign if he were Emperor of Germany.

In M. de Thouvenel, the Emperor Napoleon has lost a statesman not only of great ability, but, what is even rarer under the second Empire, of independence and individuality of character. He left the Foreign-office because he differed from the Emperor on the Papal question, and, curiously enough, the very policy he advocated was subsequently initiated by his successor, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who was appointed in his place because he was opposed to it.

A CANOE VOYAGE.

A TEMPLAR, signing himself "J. M." has sent to the *Times* the following interesting letter:—

SIR,—A brief account of a voyage just completed in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Baltic, may interest those who read a notice in your columns of my cruise in the Rob Roy canoe last year through France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland.

A new boat was built for this trip by Messrs. Searle, with numerous improvements, designed after the experience of the former journey. This canoe (which is called also the Rob Roy) is 14 feet long, 26 inches wide, built of oak, decked with cedar, and has a double-bladed paddle and a lug and foresail. The boat weighs 60 lb., my luggage 9 lb., and the cooking apparatus and stores 3 lb., the last being an addition absolutely necessary for a long voyage in lonely lakes and rivers, and for days and nights at sea.

Beginning at Kongsvinger, on the beautiful Glommen river in Norway, which is there about the size of the Rhine at Cologne, I went to a small lake whence the water overflows in winter both westwards into the North Sea, and afterwards, after a long route, into the Baltic; then by the Vinger See and the Okranger Lake, and a chain of waters, with some short *portages*, I entered the Vrang's Elv, a river most varied in character, fast and slow, deep and shallow, winding under dense woods and through open lawns, until I reached the Hugen See, and by the Glava Fjole and Arvika, the Eiga Fjole and the Ranke See, and several other lakes, came to Borgivik, at the great iron foundry, where the canoe entered Lake Venern, an inland sea about 100 miles in length.

Traversing this for some days, amid countless islands, and in stiff gales, when a compass is nearly useless, and navigation at some places very intricate, I went up a branch of the great Klar River to the cholera-stricken Carlstadt, and steamed to Lake Vettern, nearly as long as the other sea, but with brilliantly clear water, sudden squalls, and rocky shores. Next I sailed down the Metala River, with its picturesque villages, in one of which is the celebrated engineering establishment, where the canoe was placed alongside the new Monitor gunboat designed by Ericsson, and which is very like the Rob Roy in form.

Passing through the pretty Lakes Bozen and Roxen, I came by the Lake Glan to Notroping, and visited the admirable State Schools, perhaps the most complete in the world, and then a steamer took me ten miles into the Baltic and dropped the canoe in the open sea for a three days' cruise. Here I had, happily, fine weather, and coasted all alone beside grand cliffs with strange sea birds screaming. I lived well but roughly all the journey, sometimes cooking my dinner on a desert island by lighting a huge fire of wood, or making soup in a lone fisher's hut, or sleeping on straw beside my boat. Once I passed the night all alone in the lantern of a lighthouse, which was warm and lively, and where I could read and sketch. At Stockholm there was the Scandinavian Exhibition, which was well worth inspection, though specially interesting only to the more northern nations, the articles from Finland and Lapland being the chief novelties.

After a thorough exploration of the lakes and seas near Stockholm, where there was always a crowd round the canoe, I went west, through the many-island Malar Lake, and so to the rather tame Hjelmare, some 50 miles long, and then on the Orebro River, and by rail again to Venern.

The frequent and kind notices of the canoe in the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish papers apprised the people of the voyage, and I was received with most hearty hospitality everywhere, both in the fine houses of the rich and in lowly cottages, and was often an honoured guest at marriage feasts, school treats, and rifle meetings of Volunteers, of whom there are 30,000 in Sweden—fine stalwart fellows, who pay for their arms and ammunition.

Numerous adventures occurred which are not now to be related. Sometimes I had to wade, dragging the boat in the shallows, or when the rivers were choked with logs of timber for half a mile I pulled her through the forests, carrying the luggage and fittings separately to lighten the long task. Once a horse ran off with a cart in which was the canoe, and he dashed the cart to pieces, the wheels running one way, while the boat was upset in the opposite direction, and came down on a paling with a crash, but no injury resulted, except the flagstaff and one rib broken. Eight times I have had to reach steamboats in open water, and haul the boat on board; twice I did this at night. Nothing but an oak canoe could stand such hard usage, and the general build and design of this new Rob Roy are in my opinion exactly what is wanted.

A gale (predicted in Paris) now set in for a week, and nearly overwhelmed me in the stormy Venern. On one occasion the canoe was blown away, even off the ground, and had to be held down by both hands for a long time on shore.

After cruising on canals we descended the Gota River, and here again as before I enjoyed the pleasure of fishing, both with a fly rod and with a trolling line, and this when sailing too. One large grayling, weighing 9 lbs., took me half an hour to kill, and several plunges into the water, fortunately shallow there.

Crowds came to see the Rob Roy pass the whirlpool some miles below Trollhatta, which the steamers avoid by a short canal, but I should scarcely be induced to perform the feat again, and I was glad to come safely to Gottenburg. Reaching Helsingborg, at the end of Sweden, by steamer, I paddled across the Sound to Denmark on a fine morning in time to breakfast at the British Consul's at Elsineur, and after a long game at croquet I coasted along to Copenhagen, and having crossed Seeland to Korser by rail we traversed some large fjords there, and then launched on the Great Belt and inland lake there. From this the route was to Schleswig, where I visited the forts of Duppel, and went nearly round the celebrated island of Als, being kindly received by the Prussian soldiers, and allowed to see them at artillery practice. After paddling close up to Augustenburg I put the boat on a little steamer, but during our voyage the cylinder of the engine (of only 12-horse power) exploded, and in a rough sea, without mast, or sail, or food, or an oar, or a boat (except the canoe) on board, we drifted to a reef of rocks, but were rescued after many hours by another steamer, itself disabled at the time.

Next I went to Hamburg, and saw the triumphant return of the troops from their brief campaign, covered with garlands and kisses, though they had not been fighting.

The Rob Roy penetrated the inmost canals of Hamburgh, even through the Jews' quarter, and sometimes by tunnels. Then she started for a four day's cruise on the Elbe, and next ascended the river Rhyn, which goes forty miles into Holstein, amid luxuriant gardens and a very rich country, where I found the people about equally divided as to union with Prussia. Villages turned out *en masse* to see the boat, schools were dismissed with shouts, and men at drill were disbanded. At one place a lad ran off and returned to the sight with his grandmother on his back, carrying the poor old lady by her wrists like a sack. I had often to take the canoe up-stairs and lock it in a room for safety, and once the people reported that I had brought a violoncello with me. I had now to attempt the hazardous feat of catching a steamer near the bank in the Elbe, with a heavy sea on. After an hour's work I landed for rest at a bleak island, with a pilot boat (chartered by me to signal the steamer), and which had sailed alongside with two reefs in. The natives who watched our approach were told I was "a wild Chinaman being chased," and they came with bludgeons and axes and pursued me for half an hour, until the steamer was in sight, and the Rob Roy was taken to Heligoland.

This romantic rock, the smallest English colony, has a population under 3000, and a number of visitors for bathing, nearly all Germans. There are only two or three Englishmen in the place, which might easily be improved by the expenditure of a little capital. I paddled round this island, the upper surface of which is the size of Hyde Park, and then to the island of Dune, a pretty patch of sand made famous through the world by a correspondence in the *Times* last year concerning the rabbits there. The Heligolanders were thoroughly amazed at the Rob Roy, and her captain was most kindly treated by the Governor, who seems to be doing all the good he can among a people prejudiced as islanders often are, and attached to the old privileges at times when wrecks at sea were hailed as blessings to the idle folk on shore.

From Bremen I next went up the Gesta River, and saw six Prussian ships of war, and then sailed along the Weser to Nordenham, tossing about in the swell among a fine shoal of porpoises. Thence a calm voyage in a screw steamer with 300 cattle brought me to Thames Haven, and the Rob Roy paddled up the river until from the Temple-pier she was carried up stairs into my chambers safe and sound, and with all her crew in radiant health.

I have thus during the last two months travelled in this canoe more than 1000 miles, of which about a third was done under sail. We have also gone nearly 1000 miles in 25 steamers, and 500 miles on six railways, the whole expense of the trip being £45.

In conclusion, I may venture again strongly to recommend this mode of travelling to all men who desire to have healthful exercise of mind and body, an intimate communication with all classes of foreign people, and a thorough enjoyment of scenery quite inaccessible by other means, and I can only hope that the other members of "The Canoe Club," who have paddled the summer hours in more homely waters, have been equally happy and comfortable, and have returned as safe as their captain. J. M.

Temple, October 1.

WANT OF UNIFORMITY IN FULL-BLOOD IMPROVED MERINOS.

(*From the New Yorker.*)

WE have been asked several times to explain a want of uniformity in full blood and improved flocks of American merinos, it being claimed that *pure blood* animals ought not to present such disparities, and that the doing so by a flock goes to show that it has been crossed with some other breed or variety.

People who read more than they observe, are apt to entertain exaggerated ideas on this subject. All persons do not concede a *pure* pedigree to short-horn cattle, but they at least have been carefully bred without any extraneous mixture for a long series of years. Do they as a breed, or do the herds of them belonging to celebrated breeders, exhibit a marked and pervading uniformity? The English turf horses have an *old* pedigree. Are they uniform in size, shape and action, either as a whole, or in the studs of individual breeders? Devon cattle and South Down sheep are, according to accepted tradition, *pure, original* breeds. Are even they "as like as peas"?

The Spanish Merino boasts a pedigree to which all the preceding are "as the gourd compared with the cedar." The writers who observed them at the opening of the present century do indeed claim that in the Cabanas, or flocks, they exhibited a marvellous uniformity. But we suspect there never was a flock in Spain in which a good judge could not readily find sheep considerably differing in quality and value. The Cabanas themselves differed from each other widely in the size, form, amount of wool, and quality of the wool. The close resemblance of the sheep of the same Cabana was partly due to the fact that they were stationary—that little or no effort was made to improve and thereby change them. The same was true of the unimproved Devons and South Devons—before English improvements began. They resembled each other more closely than do their improved descendants.

The Spanish flocks, doubtless, did improve somewhat during the eighteenth century. The shepherds were experienced men. It cannot be supposed that in the selection of stock rams they did not take what they deemed the best of the Cabana. But they never went out of the Cabana for better animals. They never went to work vigorously to improve a defect by pairing defective animals only with those which were superior in the same particular. They did not learn what were comparatively defects, and what points were susceptible of improvement, by reflection, by experiment, and by a close study and comparison of all the best flocks of the country. The old traditional form and qualities of each Cabana were those esteemed by the ignorant, prejudiced, and innovation-hating Spaniards. They sought to prevent changes, rather than to make them, in any direction.

The American breeder travelled in the same rut for a time. At length the traditional landmarks fell, and a keen spirit of improvement rapidly developed itself. The result we know. The Spanish Merino has been changed, and manifestly improved in almost every particular—fashioned into a sheep which, for American wants and objects, has no equal in the world.

We come now to the answer to the first question. It is improvement that has contributed to increase disparity. One man has improved more than another on the same stock, and therefore their flocks differ in appearance. And improvement accounts for disparity in the same flock. The sheep dropped in 1860, in a rapidly improving flock, are considerably inferior to those dropped in 1866, yet they may be too valuable to be ejected from the flock. There is, therefore, a necessary disparity between the drop of 1860 and 1866, proportioned to the amount of improvement which has been made within that time. The drop of intermediate years will naturally occupy intermediate positions, and here is reason for more disparity.

We go a step farther. Suppose there is in the drop of 1866 a remarkably superior ram, in which all the improvements already made in the rest of the flock culminate or are surpassed. Between this ram and the least valuable ewes of the drop of 1860 there is a very marked difference in general quality, and especially in the improved points. Though of the same purity of blood, and of the same identical family blood, they have to all intents and purposes become, for breeding purposes, different subfamilies. One represents a comparatively unimproved, and the other an improved family. If such a ram is coupled with such ewes it is a *quasi* cross, so far as quality is concerned. The produce is not likely to be uniform, because some of it will breed back more towards the unimproved dam, and some back more towards the improved sire. All experience shows that the progeny of pure-blood animals breed back sometimes to one parent or parent's ancestors, and sometimes to the other parent or its ancestors, precisely as do the progeny of grade rams and ewes, or pure blood rams and grade ewes. The reason why pure bloods usually throw out less disparities in breeding back to ancestors is because there were fewer disparities in those ancestors to breed back to. And for the very same reason the progeny of an unimproved uniform flock—or of one not in the process of change—should be expected to exhibit greater uniformity than would the progeny of the same flock after the inauguration of improvements, and consequently of changes.

It has always been notorious that an improvement first reached, and an improvement established, are two very different things. It requires time and a right course of selection to make an improvement permanent and uniformly transmissible to progeny. The improved blood must continue to flow long enough—through enough generations—in one channel, to acquire the property of certain hereditary transmission—and that channel must not continue to receive disturbing contributions of less improved blood, by retaining in the flock and breeding from the old, less improved stock, or the later stock which has not come up to the improved standard. When this course has been pursued long enough, and when also the advance in improvement has been stopped long enough at a certain point, a dead level of uniformity can be attained—not sooner.

The general family resemblance of the American Merinos is, to say the least of it, quite as strong as that of any other great national family which has sprung from the parent Spanish stock—whether French, German, or any other. In prime improved American flocks, the individual resemblance is, in our judgment, quite as marked as in the flocks of any other breed, where the numbers are equal, where equally rapid improvements are now going on, and where selection (the exclusion of animals below the improved standard) is not more rigorously enforced.

A POLITICAL CRISIS IN HOLLAND.

(*From the Times.*)

RECENT intelligence from the Hague points to an increase of agitation in Holland. The stir among political parties in that country arises from a variety of circumstances. In the first place there is the dispute between his Majesty of Prussia and King William III. of the Netherlands. The European possessions of the latter make up a population of 3,699,744, of which 427,650, or about one-eighth, inhabit those parts of the territories of Luxembourg and Limburg by virtue of which, till very lately, the King of Holland enjoyed the privileges of a member of the German Bund, was entitled to vote in its deliberations, and was bound, when required, to furnish a contingent of 1913 foot and 1064 horse to the Federal army. When, on the 14th of June last, the question of the mobilisation of that army was put to the vote in the Diet at Frankfort, and all its members were expected to pronounce either for or against Prussia, the King of the Netherlands deemed himself entitled to declare himself neutral, and upon the dissolution of the Bund following close upon the battle of Sadowa, to withdraw himself and his Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from the German connection. He assumed that the Germany to which he belonged, the Confederation of which he was a member, had ceased to exist; but the King of Prussia, or for him Count Bismark, contended that Germany as a nation survived the Bund, and that for anything concerning the northern members of that body, and consequently Luxembourg, Prussia had put herself at the head of a new North German Confederacy, upon which devolved all the rights of the old Bund. However desirable it might be that that mixed empire, which proved so fatal in the case of Denmark, should cease so far as concerns Holland, Bismark shows himself inexorable, and refuses to evacuate the strong place of Luxembourg, which, as a Federal fortress is still occupied by a mixed garrison, Dutch and Prussian. The question would only be of moment for the peace of Europe if France should avail herself of the pretext afforded by a dispute arising from the possession of a first-class fortress lying almost on her borders; but the Emperor Napoleon has engaged "in no event to pick a quarrel" with Bismark, and Holland, left to her own resources, would have no better chance with Prussia than Denmark or Hanover or Saxony under the same circumstances have had.

The King of the Netherlands must feel all the more loth to proceed to extremities in his foreign disputes, as he is now at issue with his subjects on some most important points of home and colonial policy. Parties in Holland are divided on the subject of Java. Java, as the reader is aware, is the brightest gem in the Netherlands' diadem, the pride of the Indian Archipelago, unmatched for beauty and fertility by any equal extent of the earth's surface. Java, an old Portuguese, and substantially a Dutch colony, came into the hands of the English in 1811, and only fell back to the Netherlands by an act of spontaneous cession five years later. The Javanese, a Malay race, were already civilised at the time of the first Portuguese settlement in 1511, and by the advanced state of the agricultural industry, aided by the most perfect system of irrigation, they had made their land the granary of the Archipelago. The Dutch, who previous to 1811 had only some settlements in the island, had introduced forced labour in their plantations; but their "peculiar institutions" were abolished during the English occupation, and not restored for several years after the reinstalment of Netherland rule. One of the Governor-Generals of the Dutch East Indies, however, by name Van den Bosch, effected a revolution on a large scale in the island, appropriated all such soil as could best be turned to the production of sugar, coffee, indigo, &c., and, by the means of compulsory labour, changed the whole aspect and economy of the land. The results of these measures, it is stated, were a rise in the revenue to a sum of £4,000,000 yearly, and an increase of the population from 5,000,000 in 1816 to 13,649,680 in 1863. We must not, however, suffer these somewhat startling numbers to mislead us. The population of Java, with all its wondrous increase, is only about half the density of that of Lower Bengal; and as to trade, while the joint imports and exports, not only of Java, but of all the Dutch islands in those Eastern Seas, are valued at about £13,000,000, they are exceeded by £2,000,000 by those of the three little British districts in the Straits of Malacca, the two principal of which were still uninhabited eighty years ago. That, with all the wealth which they accumulate for their taskmasters, the Javanese labourers do not greatly improve their own position one might feel tempted to infer from the fact that the price of corn has during the last sixty years risen 200 per cent. The island, which was once as we have said, the sole granary of the Malay Archipelago, has ceased to export corn, and the supply of those islands comes at the present day from the British possessions in Pegu, Aracan, and Siam.

But, however splendid may be for Holland the results of the forced labour system in an economical point of view, the time has come in which such questions are put to the test of humanitarian, no less than utilitarian inquiry, and an outcry has been raised among a party in the Dutch Opposition by whom the system of cultivation in their East Indies, however disguised it may be under the specious name of "apprenticeship," is stigmatised as unmitigated servitude. It is little to the purpose to assert that the Javanese are not demoralised by their present condition, or that they are aware of no oppression, that the system is indigenous, and has always been in the island. Our age is at little trouble to distinguish between *corvee* and *battue* and downright slavery. It will put up with no forced labour, even for the negro; so much less, then, for the gentle and patient Malay, who seeks no escape from his lot except in emigration, and goes forth as a sailor, sometimes even as a pirate, or looks abroad for employment in any other capacity but upon conditions of freedom.

Of such a nature is the question which seems to have roused the Dutch politicians from their wonted sluggishness. After the abolition of negro slavery in the Dutch West Indies in 1862-3 the Liberals wished to proceed to a similar measure in behalf of their eastern possessions. A bill for the abolition of the system of forced labour in these colonies was brought in last year in the Dutch Parliament, but was rejected, as fraught with utter ruin to the colonies themselves, no less than to the mother country. More lately the Government filled the measure of popular discontent by the appointment to the office of Governor-General of the East Indian possessions, the highest office in the Crown's gift, of a man formerly well known for his leaning to the principles of free-trade and free labour, but who had abandoned his principles and ratted from his party. A vote of censure was passed in both houses against the Ministers who had advised the nomination of the obnoxious Governor. The King retorted by the dissolution of the Chamber, and Holland is now in all the throes of a general election. A royal proclamation, intended to soothe the angry spirits, seems to have been void of effect. The Liberals are likely to muster stronger than ever in the new Parliament, and, in the event of a new vote of want of confidence, the Ministers are said to contemplate a resort to exceptional measures, equivalent to a violation of the charter of 1848.

The bevy of young ladies who received the King of Prussia on his triumphal entry into Berlin have been presented with gold brooches ornamented with the head of the King and the Prussian eagle.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE ROMISH CHURCH.—The following is an extract from a letter published in the *Petersburg* (Virginia) *Express*.—"The coming of the little child into the inner casemate, and climbing into his father's arms, who had just leaned upon the sofa, gave occasion to Mrs. Davis to make some remarks about her other children, particularly those in Canada. Bishop Green then remarked that he would not have ventured to introduce the subject, but as Mrs. Davis had done so herself, he felt bound to say, as a bishop of her own chosen Church, he did not think she acted entirely wisely in sending her children to a convent to be taught. Mrs. Davis replied: 'I was in Georgia, and had no money. No institution of my own Church offered to teach my poor children. One day three Sisters of Charity came to see me, and brought me five gold dollars, all the money they had in the world. They almost forced me to take the money, but I did not. They then offered to take my children to their school in the neighbourhood of Savannah, where the air was cool, and they could be comfortably cared for during the summer months. Then came an offer from a convent school in Canada, whither, when I got permission from the Government, which was not without great trouble and difficulty, I took them. It is true I do not wish them to be Roman Catholics, but then persons as good as they can possibly be and become are and have been, and doubtless will continue to be, Roman Catholics. These good people were the first to offer me their help. I will never cease to be grateful to them for it.' Mr. Davis then added: 'Bishop, there never was more unanimity in any nation in the world than there was in the Southern Confederacy. It would be invidious to single out any class of our people for special praise. The churches and ministry were all, or nearly all, entirely devoted to our cause; but, as I said before, if it would not be regarded as invidious, I would say that the Catholics of the South were conspicuously devoted to our cause. I could relate to you cases of great suffering and trial to which they were subjected, and in no case did any of them ever flinch. Besides, Bishop, Pio Nono was the only Prince in the world that really wished well to our cause, and sent us his blessing. I cannot help liking the Catholics. The happiest hours of my life were once spent in a Catholic monastery. By the way, Bishop, I see our Church in the North is establishing sisterhoods in imitation of the Catholics. How do they work?' 'So well,' says the Bishop, 'that I intend introducing them into my own diocese as soon as possible. Indeed, there are many good things and good people among the Catholics, but I think, Mr. Davis, that our Church is good enough for us.'"

A GHOST CAPTURED.—The *Western Morning News* reports a strange case of superstition in the west of England. About three weeks ago there died the Rev. E. D. Rhodes, vicar of Bathampton, a village two miles from Bath, and on the borders of Somerset and Wilts. Mr. Rhodes was a man of very remarkable powers; his teaching was far above the average of country clergymen, and his parishioners were commonly supposed to be, so far as intellectual attainments are concerned, much above the level of an ordinary rural parish. Nevertheless, since his death the rumour has become current that his ghost has been seen in Bathampton churchyard, and has been heard groaning and sighing. The witnesses increased in number and in positiveness of assertion, and the report obtaining general currency crowds of persons came over from Bath to verify it. Their testimony was abundantly confirmed, and one old parishioner, entering more into detail than the rest, said that he had seen Mr. Rhodes with a crown of glory round his head and a trumpet in his hand. The matter now became serious, and the aid of the police was asked. Constables accordingly were sent over. The ghost appeared, as usual, pale and ghastly, groaning and sighing. He was captured, and turned out to be a great white owl, which is henceforth condemned to humiliating imprisonment in a barn, with hard labour in the shape of mice-catching.

RAILWAYS IN THE HOLY LAND.—The directors of the Smyrna and Aden Railway have had surveys made for great extensions of their system. Smyrna will continue to be the chief station; and a new line, if executed, will pass to the north round the head of the gulf. It will then take an easterly course in the direction of Sardis and Philadelphia, but stops short of those once-renowned cities, upon the ruined portals of which, in common with those of the other "seven churches in Asia," "Ichabod" may be written. The railway, on the other hand, strikes southward in the direction of Ephesus, which will be reached by a branch line. The projected main trunk takes an easterly course from Aden, to which it has already been opened. In its route it will touch at, or pass by, Antioch in Pisidia, Laodicea, Colossæ, and Hierapolis. Pergamos and Thyatira are to the north of the northern extension. The company is at present in an impecunious condition, and the extensive works are postponed for an indefinite time. The revenue is expected to be derived from the carriage of cotton, wool, and other produce of the country, and from passenger traffic.—*Building News.*

JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1865.—Of the result of the 3018 cases tried at Westminster at *Nisi Prius* and on the circuits the verdict was absolute for the plaintiff in 1742, or more than half, and in 343 it only was for the defendant. Other verdicts were subject to a special case, or to a reference, or the jury were discharged, &c., and the total amount received by these verdicts for the plaintiff was £535,556. Rules *nisi* for a new trial were granted in 212 cases, and refused in 95; 88 rules were made absolute by the court sitting *in banco*, and 97 were discharged; in 4 the court was divided. The business done in the chambers of the Judges is shown by the returns furnished by the chamber clerks, and exhibits a very large increase on every item. More than 11,000 more summonses were issued in 1865 than in 1864, and the returns show a proportionate increase on all chamber business. —*Solicitors' Journal.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star* says that a most peculiar decree has been issued by the municipal council of the department of Corrège. That august assembly met last week in high council, and decided that the practice, so prevalent of late years, for the young women of Normandy and of Brittany to sell their hair in the market-places of their respective villages, was highly immoral, and therefore passed a statute forbidding the practice.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS IN SEARCH OF LOANS.—There are in Paris several agents of foreign Governments sent to contract for open and temporary and unpublished loans. The *Semaine Financiere* of Saturday informs us that four or five Governments thus seeking money are offering 12 to 15 per cent. for loans of a short date. Italy, Turkey, Portugal, Greece, the Danubian Principalities, Saxony, and the Governments of one or two other countries, are in want of funds immediately. The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says negotiations are proceeding between the foreign envoys and certain financial companies' banking houses, which propose to club together. If they can get the security of State revenues, and obtain 12 or 15 per cent., they may think proper to borrow on their own securities at half that price in Paris. The loans sought are temporary, and the banking houses must find the money.

Lefteri, the famous brigand, has, it appears, made his fortune, and accordingly now desires to make his peace with the Porte. He has proposed to quit the country if he will be allowed to do so with his "property," taking refuge in Hellas, where he proposes to enjoy the fruits of his industry as a good subject of King George.

"The Suez Canal Company," the *Nord* states, "will have an important place in the approaching Exhibition. A number of models, executed with mathematical accuracy, have been made of all the principal apparatus employed in the construction of the great works undertaken by the company. Most of the ingenious machines invented for digging the canal, carrying away the earth, and dredging will be exhibited."

The *Nobles' Gazette* of Moscow contains this curious phrase:—"Until now, thanks to the visible protection of Providence, the cholera had only attacked the lower classes; but at present the terrible scourge attacks the middle classes, and even the nobility."

The whole merchant fleet of Prussia before the war consisted of 1665 ships of all dimensions, the greater number of small tonnage, employed in the coasting trade. At the present moment, no less than 10,202 vessels sail under the Prussian flag or Prussian protection.

The *Patrie* gives a few additional details respecting the Chassepot musket. It weighs only three kilogrammes (6 lbs.), and it can discharge as many as 50 bullets in four minutes; but on an average a man in the ranks can only fire ten shots a minute.

Private advices from Buenos Ayres, dated September 1[illegible] state that the protracted hostilities between the allies and Paraguay appear to have little effect on the agriculture and commerce of the Argentine Republic. The land, horned cattle, and sheep are rapidly increasing in value.

Some of the Italian journals state that, in anticipation of a marriage between the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel and the daughter of the Archduke Albert of Austria, the city of Turin has ordered from Valenciennes a rich bedcover, in the finest lace, to be presented to the bride.

In St. Petersburg tipsy people are lodged for the night at the police stations, and in the morning obliged to do penance as scavengers.

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THE IRISH PROBLEM.

When the rest of Europe shows signs of perplexity and a fear of impending danger, it would be strange indeed if Ireland exhibited a sense of security and repose. Outwardly there is nothing to strike the ear or the eye of the casual traveller, beyond the natural discontent which has been provoked by incessant rains and damaged crops. This discontent, too, has been partially mitigated by the compensatory immunity from the cattle-plague, which enables Ireland to prosper on the calamity of England. With a brisk exportation of oxen and butter, with an abundant turnip crop, and with a potato crop which is at all events more promising than that of England, Ireland has, despite the unusual clouds and rains of the present autumn, few material causes of complaint. But material prosperity or adversity has unfortunately ceased to have much to do with the content or discontent of Ireland. As in the individual constitution there often exists a *malaise* which is independent of any ascertained disease, so in the Irish national temperament there is at present a sensation of uneasiness which has little or no connection with national suffering. On the contrary, the English tourist who remembers the Ireland of twenty years ago finds many changes of a cheering and consolatory nature. In the neighbourhood of Dublin suburban hamlets have grown into thriving townships, fringed with handsome villas and tasteful gardens, and signalised by the introduction of hotels which emulate the modern hotels of England fully as much in their charges as in anything else. In Dublin itself the stranger who has visited it before is struck by nothing so much as the conspicuous absence of that which was once its most characteristic feature, its pervasive and obtrusive mendicancy. In the North he sees the expansion of a manufacturing industry to which the only drawback is the insufficiency of the available hands, and an improvement in agriculture which courts comparison with the best-farmed lands of England. On the surface all is fair, prosperous and promising. But any one who penetrates beneath the surface learns that the mind of the people is disquieted, and that all are apprehending a time of conflict and disturbance, though perhaps no three persons would assign the same causes for these ebullitions. The lower classes in the South are less communicative, and less courteous than they used to be; but still it is easy to collect, from their abrupt speech and imperfect hints, that they have not foregone all intention of trying conclusions with the Government. Among the higher classes there remains the conviction that the coming winter will repeat the terrors of the last, and that the peace and comfort of every respectable household will be at the mercy of its own servants, and of every man in the neighbourhood who is not too rich, too English, or too Protestant to conspire against law, order, and property. Add to this the ominous threatenings muttered against the Established Church of Ireland, and the more ominous pleas urged in its defence, and it is not surprising if many believe that a darker cloud than usual is now gathering over the island whose normal condition is one of vexation to us and to herself.

Indeed, the complication of parties and grievances is more than Irish in its strangeness. While Ireland generally, in spite of the famine and of strikes and of bad seasons, is far richer than she was a few years ago, large numbers of the people are brooding over a plan the execution of which must stop her material progress. If there is one thing which she wants more than any other, it is secure tranquillity. Yet the wrongheaded instincts of her peasantry are preparing for her a season of turbulent sedition which must paralyse every useful enterprise, and dry up the sources of wages. While every year proves that her advancement depends upon the thorough realisation of the Union and the identification of her fortunes with those of England, the innate perversity of a numerous section of her people is striving to precipitate a rupture, the issue of which, if it could possibly be successful, would be to convulse her with intestine dissensions for a century, and then to soothe her by the opiate of foreign domination; if unsuccessful, as it must be, to prolong the throes of alternate resistance and repression until existence in such a country should become absolutely intolerable. That the complication may be complete, it is only necessary to add that inquiry the most rigid fails to discover any adequate grievances for this discontent, or any sufficient remedy for the grievances which do exist. Not that the old harvest of complaints has died out in Ireland. They are as rife, and just as reasonable as ever. If any man visited Ireland just now with the object of examining into their pretexts, he would find no lack of them. One man would tell him that he could not get the place under Government that he sought; another, that he could not get the clerkship in the bank, or in an attorney's office, or in the magistracy, for which he considered himself peculiarly fitted. For every individual disappointment Government would be held responsible. For every wound inflicted on individual self-love the only remedy would be separation from England. This disproportion between a man's estimate of himself and the estimate which others form of him explains why, among the younger branches of the educated middle-class, so many are found to encourage the foolish machinations of the disaffected peasantry. These, in their turn, have fixed their hearts on one thing, and one thing alone. They desire to repossess themselves of lands forfeited more than two centuries ago. They believe that they can pitch on the true heirs; they believe that a successful insurrection would enable them to reinstate these in their possessions; and, what is stranger still, they believe that such a reinstatement would be followed by peace and harmony with one another, and with submissive resignation on the part of England.

This hope rests upon feelings and sympathies unknown to and unshared by the mass of Englishmen. We do not understand it, or its foundation. Many of us do not even believe in its existence; and when we hear of the wrongs of Ireland, we are apt to coin wrongs to correspond with the complaints which we hear. Of course, the most signal and prominent wrong which occurs to the English mind is the Irish Established Church. Such an anomaly would be a gross injustice in England; therefore Englishmen infer that it would be the same thing in Ireland. It is, however, worthy of remark that in Ireland it is seldom so denounced, except by Liberal *doctrinaires* of the middle class, and by the Romish priests. The peasantry and small farmers, as a rule, do not speak of it as a grievance, because they do not feel it to be a grievance. The process under which the tithe charge is collected does not affect them personally. They are not brought into collision with the parson or tithe collector. All they pay for their holdings they pay to their landlord, who is generally a Protestant, and what portion of this rent passes, in the shape of tithe, to the Protestant rector is quite immaterial to Terence and Thady. Perhaps their solicitude might be keenly stimulated if they were assured that, by the subversion of the Protestant Establishment, a portion of this rent would be handed over to the Romish curate, and thus save them from further contributions. But this scheme, which is viewed with such favour by certain English politicians, is viewed with equal disfavour by two classes very nearly interested in the question. The Protestant landlords are reluctant to become the paymasters of the Romish priests, and the priests avow a holy horror at receiving any payment except from the voluntary contributions of the faithful. While the Liberal politician is devising schemes for the relief of the Irish Catholics which neither the priests nor their flocks appreciate, the Irish Protestants are furious at the suggestion of plundering a Church which they believe to be the sole depositary of Divine truth in the island, and the mainstay of the English connection.

On the whole, the imbroglio is complete. The grievances which the Irish groan under are neither recognised nor understood in England; and, if they were understood, would find no sympathy. The grievances which English Liberals imagine for Ireland touch no cord of the Irish heart. The tenant right, which English politicians innocently imagine would remedy the evils of Irish tenancy, does not approximate to that right in the soil which the Irish cottier deems to be indefeasibly vested in every occupant. The destruction of the Irish Church, which satisfies the utmost stretch of English justice, would not only not satisfy the Irish Roman Catholics, but would exasperate every Irish Protestant to the verge of disaffection. The separation of Ireland from England—if such a contingency can be seriously discussed—would at the same time give every foreign enemy the best offensive position against England, and hand Ireland over to the worst furies that could be invoked against her—the feuds and passions of her own angry factions. In whatever direction we look, we see matter for doubt, distrust, and apprehension. No Government can be blamed for not mastering the Irish difficulty. The utmost that can be done at present is to keep down sedition, and repress the first attempts at seditious drillings, demonstrations, and plunder. And, by way of commencing well, it might not be amiss to examine the associations and sympathies of the Roman Catholic members of the Irish police.

It is painful to confess, but we fear it must be confessed, that the mistakes of the English Government in Ireland are almost irreparable, save by the aid of time. The fact is, the whole system of Parliamentary government and the whole tone of the English mind are entirely alien from the habits and instincts of the Celts, who still constitute the great majority of the Irish people. Ireland would have preferred a dynasty of powerful and benevolent despots, whose will was as strong as their prerogative, and their munificence unbounded. Such rulers, representing a Providence on earth, crushing the rebellious and rewarding the well-affected, constructing great public works and employing thousands of labourers, would have won enthusiastic loyalty and devotion from a people who in the mild radiance of a remote Sovereign see no object of veneration or regard, and who recognise in the machinery of Parliament, only the instruments of political corruption. As it is, Irish ingenuity has culminated in the absurdity of devising, as a panacea for the wrongs of a people who must have something to respect and somebody to look up to, a Republic, in which each man will be as good as his neighbour "and a great deal better too." Pity is it that Cromwell began his process of eradication at all; or that, having begun it, he did not more fully complete it, and thus leave us to deal with a people more like ourselves in instincts, in habits of thought, and in religious sympathy. Pity is it that in the year of grace 1866 an Englishman is obliged to admit that, in critical times, the best guarantee for the adhesion of Ireland is to be found in the intolerant Protestantism and narrow loyalty of the Province of Ulster.—*Saturday Review*, October 6.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

(From the Special Correspondent of the London Daily News.)

Promises of wonders, as in the Autumn of 1850 and that of 1861, are dropping in from every part of the world. The exhibition fever has now fairly set in; and with it some restlessness and signs of changeableness at head-quarters. The vast building is receiving its finishing touches; the flooring is in progress, the massive foundations for heavy machinery are being laid; the outline (it has a chilly look at present) of the central court is complete; the park is getting on its verdure; ornamental lampposts, suggestive of next summer's festivities, about the restaurants of all nations, are already thickly clustered by the artificial lake; and along the eastern boundary of the park is stretching a separate shed or gallery, in which will be classed every kind of machinery and rolling-stock appertaining to railways. A section of this railway shed, or covered shunting, has been conceded to the *Société de Bruxelles*—*Système Coppée de panification*, who are to challenge the world to a bread-makers' tournament. Wonderful, in their variety, will be the pathways of the park. By one I find there are to be spread the water-proof fabrics of M. This and his colleagues, however, that the weather will not put these water-proofs to a severe test. M. Tricoche should have had his exhibition this year. In another part is rising a model military storehouse. The Austrians have taken up position in their park for their *menage*, round which several houses will be raised, to be allotted, separately, to Hungarian, Bohemian, and other Austrian warring races. The camp of industry is, in short, live everywhere; and on all sides the works are decorated with the flags of the nation to which they belong. For only undertaking which appears to be for the moment at a stand-still is the "centre, the foundations of which, as I informed your readers a few weeks ago, were condemned by the authorities.

Promises of wonders are, I repeat, dropping in. From Toronto, there is a promise of a cheese that would vanquish the vote of all nations. It is said to weigh 7 tons and its girth measures about 21 feet. It is the produce of 11 cows of mine. This Patagonian cheese has been exhibited at the fair of Saratoga Springs. The exhibitor is Mr. H. ——, of Ingersoll, Canada, and so proud is he of his monumental cheese, that he refused 6000 dollars for it at Saratoga, and took it home to Toronto, that it might figure at his native agricultural exhibition before starting on its way to Paris. The *Toronto Gazette* holds that only the knife of a Vatel is worthy to cut such a cheese.

According to my information the United States are making a systematic effort to be well represented in the Exhibition of 1867. Mr. S. B. Ruggles, member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and one of the United States commissioners for the exhibition, has been making a tour in some of the important States to stir up exhibitors. The result of his tour is that the agricultural and mineral resources of the valley of the Mississippi will be completely and scientifically represented. From the States which Mr. Ruggles has not visited there are, moreover, hopeful promises.

There is news of "ardent activity" on the part of the royal commission from Italy, and the Italian papers call upon manufacturers and agriculturists to make a show in the Champ de Mars befitting the dignity of the regenerated nation. On the 11th an important meeting of the executive committee and the local commissioners was held at Florence, when, it is reported, vigorous action throughout the kingdom was resolved upon.

To return to the United States for one moment. The American papers promise a wonder that may presently promote the interests of the horse-beef eaters who have lately opened shops in various parts of Paris. We are told that Mr. Aspic, of Cincinnati, has invented a mechanical horse, that will walk, amble, trot, or gallop. The rider has only to turn the screw of the rate of progression he requires. There is no rocking-horse stolidity about Mr. Aspic's steed, we are further informed. He can toss his head, roll his eye in fine frenzy, neigh. May be he can fly into a mechanical passion, and kick! Mr. Aspic's mechanical charger has cost him more than £2000; but he hopes in the end to give the world a perfect mechanical horse for one thousand guineas. The world is to judge him next spring on the Champ de Mars—so say the American papers; and we are to bow low before the genius who has given us a horse that can be handed down, unimpaired from generation to generation. But I had forgotten a great advantage Aspic's horse will have over nature's horseflesh. The former can travel by sea or land. By the turn of a peg Aspic's horse swims! In this way Yankee genius turns page after page of the "Arabian Nights" into the flattest prose. I expect there are a few readers who will not believe in Aspic's horse until they have seen and ridden him.

The French provincial authorities are pursuing the course which was adopted by the Imperial Government towards the representative workmen of different trades who were delegated to the Great Exhibition of 1862. Without assuming the least "paternal" control over the workmen, or interfering with their choice of delegates, the French Government, in 1862, favoured the idea that each trade should have meetings of its foremen and journeymen; and that these should appoint a commission of their most skilled representatives to proceed to London, to examine the state of the trade as represented by the various nations of the world. The idea was most successfully, most usefully carried out. I am able to say, after many conferences with skilled French working men who were members of these trade commissions, that the results of their labours must have been of great use to them. Each commission drew up a report on the condition of its own trade, in the countries represented in the Exhibition of 1862. I have very carefully gone over these reports, through the favour of the president of the Commission Ouvrière (himself a worker in brass), and I do not hesitate to say that they are most instructive documents. Here and there are evidences of national prejudice; but, in the main, the judgments are impartial. Wages in various countries, the habits and customs of English workmen, new and old tools, &c., are described—always with the object of pointing out to the French workman the lesson he may learn in his trade from the foreigner.

Impressed with the value of the Commission Ouvrière's labours in 1862, the Exhibition authorities are exerting themselves to the utmost to make the Exhibition of 1867 as instructive as possible to the working classes of France. Already several councils general have voted sums of money to promote the visits of representative working men to the Exhibition next spring. It is reported that the Government is studying a plan for ensuring the presence of representative working men from every centre of manufacturing and agricultural industry in the Exhibition; and will be prepared to ask the vote of a sum of money, when the Chambers meet, for this purpose. Out of the sum voted the committees of working men will receive a grant in aid. It is assumed that the representative working men from the provinces will make a stay of one month in Paris, and grants will be afforded on this basis. The railway companies, moreover, have offered to convey the working men's delegates to and from Paris at reduced fares. The effect of all these arrangements will be that all the highly skilled mechanics and agricultural labourers of France will be enabled to take full advantage of the lessons which the Champ de Mars will offer to the world next year. What will be done by the English Exhibition Commissioners? They will leave much to private enterprise, and to the energy and forethought of English workmen, of course. Ours is not a paternal Government. The English workman will not be brigaded, nor put under control. But should he come hither with his shopmates, he will find himself sorely perplexed if left entirely to his own resources. He would be grateful for authoritative advice, for authentic information from an independent and reliable source. I think it was M. Sniers who was appointed by the Imperial Government in 1862 to receive the French working men who might apply to him at the commissioners' offices for advice or information. On many occasions that came within my own experience he was of great service to his countrymen. He obtained access to various industrial establishments for the delegates; he introduced them to the authorities who could aid them; and, generally, without in the least interfering with their complete freedom of action, greatly facilitated the accomplishment of their useful mission.

It would seem, from the preparations actually in progress, that our English working men are likely to come to Paris next year in considerable force, and many of them with a serious object. Should our royal commissioners (who have established themselves in the old Palais de l'Industrie) be quite forgetful of their convenience, of their presence, of their just and honourable pretensions?

THE FESTIVAL OF SNOBS.

(From our London Correspondent.)

Thursday last, October 25, is a day marked in our calendar with the name of Crispin. Its anniversary, four and a half centuries ago, was celebrated by 30,000 Englishmen in the famous victory of Agincourt that was fought "upon St. Crispin's day," which will ever be remembered in connection with "Crispin Crispian." If it were only for that stirring speech that Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Henry V. The festival of Crispin is also observed by that numerous class of our community—estimated at the last census at 20,000—who have taken him for their tutelary saint. Not only in the Northamptonshire seats of the boot and shoe manufacture, but at Sheffield, Stirling, and throughout the length and breadth of England and Scotland, Crispin Clubs and Crispin Societies flourish and abound, whose members keep their annual festival, occasionally with outdoor processions, but always with that feasting and drinking to which the degeneracy of the times has sunk the holy-day into the holiday. An old adage, of Scotch parentage, says, "On twenty-fifth October, ne'er a souter's sober." The word "souter" takes us to Tam O'Shanter's bosom friend, Souter Johnny, who was really John Lauchlin, a shoemaker at Ayr; it is Scotch for cobbler, and is equivalent to the Latin *sutor*, and, in fact, is similarly spelt by Sir Walter Scott, when, in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," he speaks of Watt Tinlinn, sutor and archer. Another Scotch word for shoemaker is "cordiner," which they borrowed in the olden days of "Quentin Durward," from the French *cordinnier*, afterwards *cordonnier*; and, in Paris, there were two shoemakers' societies, called the *Freres Cordonniers*, who respectively enrolled themselves under the protection of Crispin and his brother Crispinian. Our own English word cordwainer is merely the vulgar pronunciation of *cordouainier*, from Cordua, or Cordova, in Spain, from whence was imported the leather that was most prized for shoes, and which is referred to in the Hudibrastic couplet that chronicles some remarkable connoisseurs in suffering:—"Some have been kicked, till they know whether a shoe's of Spanish or neat's leather." Not but what shoes have been made of many other materials, from the prunello of Pope to the golden slippers of Wolsey and Julius Cæsar; and wood, iron, silver, cloth, flax, silk, paper, and rushes have all been pressed into their manufacture. Five years before the victory of Agincourt, in 1410, the English followers of Crispin had been incorporated by letters patent of Henry VI., under the title of "The Cordwainers and Cobblers' Company;" and they have a fine Hall in Great Distaff-lane, St. Paul's, London; although they have long since dropped from their designation the word Cobbler, and only retain the more ancient term, as it is set forth in "The Art and Mystery of a Cordwainer," by Frederick Rees, published in 1813. The word Cobbler has passed into contempt, yet it is capped in opprobrium by that other word Snob, the vulgar epithet of a shoemaker; and as so many thousands of them have just been celebrating the Festival of Snobs, we may not be considered out of place by devoting a brief consideration to the subject.

We naturally ask, at the very outset, the reason—why is a Shoemaker called a Snob? but it is sometimes easier to raise a ghost than to lay one; to ask a question than to return a satisfactory reply. There are various epithets for shoemakers: they who vamp up old shoes and pass them for new ones are pleasantly termed "translators;" and there are welters, repairers, clobberers, clickers, blockers, runners, closers, and cleaners, whose vocations are explained by their titles with tolerable clearness. We can even comprehend what is meant by "women's men" and "man's men," and those who "understand their trade," like Lord Foppington's bootmaker in Vanbrugh's play. But "Snobs!" why are St. Crispin's sons branded with this nickname? Invention has already been expended on the meaning of the word Snob. When a nobleman's son is entered at a university, he is put down in the college books, in abbreviated Latin, as "fil. nob." and, similarly, his companion without a handle to his name, might be written down as "s. nob."—the *s* standing for *sine*; and hence the Snob was simply the man who was not a Nob. This is certainly a more ingenious derivation than that which takes us to *sine obolo*, and makes the poor Snob to be a man "not worth a rap;" but, clearly, all this has nothing to do with Crispin's craft, but pertains to the class that Thackeray so vigorously handled in his famous history of the race. The word Snob is evidently not restricted in meaning to a non-university man, although so defined by the *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam*, by Bristed's "Five Years in an English University," and by Hall's "College Words;" nor even to "a mean, vulgar person," as by Halliwell and Webster; nor even to a stranger hunting in the "swell countries," as in Nimrod's "Chace," and Alken's picture, where "Snob takes the lead" of the hunting-field. And, although the latest edition of Hotten's "Slang Dictionary" gives us a *resume* of some of these meanings, and says that the word is "the nickname usually applied to Crispin, a maker of shoes," it does not attempt to enlighten our ignorance as to the why and the wherefore of the epithet. Our useful contemporary, *Notes and Queries*, would seem to be the most likely source in which to make an inquiry of this nature, and to receive its solution if there were any to be given; but although the question was asked in one of its earliest numbers, and although sixteen years have since passed, no one of its many correspondents is a sufficient Œdipus to solve the enigma—Why is a Shoemaker called a Snob? At the time referred to, Dr. Gatty considered the word not to be an archaism, and thought that it could not be found in any book printed before the present century; and that, though shoemakers were called Snobs in the North of England, the word was not to be found in Brockett's "Glossary of North Country Words."

It so happens that we can bring forward an example that the sons of Crispin retained their peculiar nickname up to the month of the celebration of the recent Festival of Snobs: for at the Birmingham Quarter Sessions, last Monday fortnight (October 8th), an old offender, who was found guilty of housebreaking, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, made an imaginative defence, in which he sought to lay the blame on some shoemakers with whom he had been drinking; and, throughout the whole of his rambling speech, he referred to these men as "snobs," and to the implements of their trade as "snob" tools;" and he briefly described their habits by remarking that they are "men who, directly when they go on the spree." Here, then, we have a clear proof that, up to the present year, the 25th of October is still observed as a Festival of Snobs. Probably the word is not older than the Tom-and-Jerry days of the Prince Regent when Snip was the name for a tailor, from his snipping the cloth; and its two first letters would fall trippingly from the tongue for an alliterative title for his brother craftsman, the shoemaker, while the other two letters, *ob*, might possibly be taken from the humble nobles of the great Holy. This, however, is merely a random conjecture; but we are compelled to limit the use of the word to the present century, as we are unable to discover it in the pre-Hoby period. There is no trace of it in that rare and valuable little volume, "The History of the Gentle Craft," nor in similar treatises, including even the *Hypodemania*, or the History of the Passion of Shoebuying; the *Sytotomical Dreameron*, or Ten joyous Days in a Shoe-warehouse; the *Sutrina Hebeana Scleary Syndrome*, *Arc Calcearia*, and those other wonderful works mentioned in a certain prospectus of a book, entitled "The Street Companion; or the Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Comfort, in the Choice of Shoes," supposed to be written "by the Rev. Tom. Foggy Dribble," and to which a most erudite article was devoted in the *London Magazine* of 1825. Of course it was nothing more than a witty burlesque, by Charles Lamb, on the antiquarian and bibliomatic tastes of the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, and was a companion article to those apocryphal memoirs of Liston and Munden, the former of which was quoted as veritable information by the writer of the article "Modern Eccentrics," in *Temple Bar* for last July. And equally as ineffectual as were those projected classics of Charles Lamb's brain in yielding a counterpart to the epithet "Snob," must have been the Baron of Bradwardine's Glossarium, with its learned distinctions between the *caligæ* and *socci*. But this Baron was a true gentleman, and, although not a member of the gentle craft, was permitted to add to his paternal coat-of-arms the "budget or boot-jack, disposed salter-wise," in consideration of his knightly service to his royal master in undoing the latchet of his brogue. Although the boot-jack is not mentioned as a heraldic quartering by Randall Holmes in his "Academie of Armorie," yet that venerable master in coat-armour speaks of sandals, buckles, tyes, lachets, and wedges borne in heraldry. And Granger tells us of one Thomas Knight, of Oxford, who was greatly skilled in heraldry, and who might have been a king-at-arms, but who "sunk, in a few years, from a shoemaker to a cobbler." Here the cobbler is evidently ranked as a person much below the shoemaker; but in Flanders the Company of Cobblers not only take precedence of the Company of Shoemakers, but bear for their arms a boot with an imperial crown upon it. They ascribe this honour to the Emperor Charles V., who was fond of wandering incognito, and on a certain night strolled into a cobbler's stall to get his boot mended. He found the cobbler making merry with his friends; and, when he preferred his request, was told that they were keeping the festival of Crispin, and that no work could be done on that day for any man, even though he were Charles himself; but that he was welcome to come and join them in drinking to St. Crispin, for they were as merry as the Emperor himself could be. As this invitation jumped with the Emperor's humour, he accepted it, and joined them in their drinking. "Here's Charles V.'s health!" said the cobbler. "Do you love him?" asked the Emperor. "Love him?" said the cobbler, "ay, I love his long-noship well enough; but I should love him more if he would tax us less." They finished St. Crispin's day very pleasantly; and on the morrow the Emperor sent for the cobbler to the palace, and mightily surprised him by thanking him for his hospitality on the previous evening, asking him to name what reward he would like best. The amazed cobbler took the night to think of it, and on the next day appeared before the Emperor, and requested that the cobblers of Flanders might bear for their coat-of-arms a boot with a crown upon it. It was such a moderate request that the Emperor told him he would not only grant that but another also; whereupon the son of Crispin asked that the Cobblers might take precedence of the Shoemakers; a request which was also granted to him. Cobblers are generally of a contemplative disposition. The bulk is a brown study, in which, from the condition of the boot, they can diagnose the other characteristics of Hercules. Bluchers and Hessians indicate certain proclivities, highlows are representative, and brogues are suggestive. The shoemakers have never been described in contemptuous and fractional terms as tailors have been. A cobbler has been told to stick to his last, but his last is never held up in the severe way in which a goose is always dressed at the expense of poor snip. In fact, we have a proverb recognising the superiority of the material with which the shoemaker works over everything else. It is not easy to settle the nice distinction that appears to exist between a cobbler and a shoemaker. The Cobbler was evidently a man whose sphere of ambition was limited; and was as happy as that cobbler who lived in a stall that served him for kitchen and parlour and hall, to whom Henry VIII. paid a visit in disguise. But as Lackington, the shoemaker, poet, and bookseller, said:—"Cobblers, from Crispin boast their public spirit, and all are upright, downright men of spirit;" or, as Pope wrote of "the aproned cobbler and the parson gown'd," when "cobbler-like the parson got drunk—"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow, the rest is all but leather or prunello." And if there is any moral that can be drawn from these anecdotes, it would seem to be this:—Don't expect to have your boots mended on the 25th of October, for St. Crispin's-day is the Festival of Snobs.

GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS IN AMERICA.

The experiments at Fortress Monroe, made by order of the United States Government, to test the power of resistance to heavy ordnance of iron-plated fortifications, were begun on September 21st. A target was erected on the beach of Chesapeake Bay, near the fortress, and was constructed of large granite blocks, carefully cemented and bolted together. It was 30 feet high, 36 feet wide, 8 feet thick, and the front of it was plated with iron 4 inches thick, made of four layers of iron 1 inch thick, one layer upon the other, and all of them firmly welded together. The guns were placed 350 yards from the target, and were a 15 inch smooth bore Rodman, and a 12 inch rifled Rodman. The report of the firing of September 21st is as follows:—"The first shot was fired by the 15 inch Rodman gun, at an elevation of 40 minutes; charge 46 lb. of powder, weight of ball, round shot, 432 lb. Its effect was an indentation in the upper plate about 15 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep. At the rear of the target two granite blocks were broken and forced outward, and the seams opened in their immediate vicinity. The pressure on the gun was 17,000 lb., and the initial velocity of the shot 1155 feet per second. The second shot was fired from the same gun, with a still less elevation, the charge of powder and the weight of ball being the same. The initial velocity of the ball was 1113 feet per second, and struck the lower plate one foot from the ground. The indentation reached 5½ inches deep and 18 inches in diameter, the plate in this case having a backing of 6 inches of sand, while the upper one rested directly against the face of the target. The damage, however, to the masonry was ascertained to be considerably less, three of the blocks at the back of the target being merely started from their position, and none broken. The third shot was fired by the 12 inch rifle Rodman gun, Dyer's spherical projectile, weighing 620 lbs., being used with a charge of 56 lbs. of powder, and a half degree elevation given to the piece. The initial velocity of this rifle shot was less than the 15 inch shot, being only 1020 feet a second. The upper plate was struck making an indentation 14 inches long and 4½ inches deep, with two blocks of granite broken in the back of the target, and the seams between other blocks opened. The fourth shot was fired by the same gun, charge of powder, projectile, and elevation, the initial velocity of the shot being 1079 feet a second, producing an indentation 13 inches diameter and 5½ inches deep. The masonry in the back of the target was considerably damaged, and the blocks broken by the previous shots crumbled into numerous pieces. The fifth shot was fired by the same gun and charge of powder, &c., the elevation of the muzzle being considerably less. The projectile, with an initial velocity of 1103 feet, struck the lower plate about 3 feet from the ground. This shot was considered to be the most damaging one of the five, and played sad havoc amid the granite in the rear. An indentation was produced 14 inches in diameter and 7 inches deep, splitting the iron plates into innumerable crevices, and nearly penetrating to the sand. The effect of the shot fired at the target was tremendous, and elicited the astonishment and admiration of all the officers conducting the firing. The opinion was strengthened, although generally at variance with the views entertained before hand, that the six inches of sand adopted as a backing for one of the iron plates would not answer the object of the suggestion, and that the greatest resistance was offered where the 10 inch plate was placed next the face of the granite. A similar number of shots will completely wreck the stonework of the target, but not materially damage the iron plates beyond the indentations, which have not as yet been penetrated, save in the instances of the lower plate and its sand backing. The effect of the shot is transmitted from the iron directly to the masonry, and made visible in the crumbling of the blocks in the rear of the target." On September 22 the experiment was renewed, and six shots were fired against the damaged target of the previous day. The effect of these is said to have astonished all who witnessed them. On one occasion a 15 inch solid shot struck the upper plate in nearly the same indentation made by a rifled projectile, crushing in the iron, and penetrating several inches into the stonework. Another shot, a rifled Dyer projectile, weighing 620 lb., struck the upper edge of the plate, and, glancing off into the granite wall, imbedded itself almost out of sight amid the crumbling fragments of the crushed blocks of stone. Heavy pieces of granite, weighing hundreds of pounds, were hurled a distance of 50 yards by the violence of the shock to the target, and smaller fragments were scattered over 200 yards distance. The sixth and final shot was aimed at one end of the target, unprotected by iron plates, but where the granite was braced by a heavy stone abutment, and it completely broke the little that was left standing of the target. A critical examination of the target after the firing was over showed that the projectiles had penetrated far into the masonry, and fissures and crevices were visible in every part. The last shot, in particular, had broken down the stone abutment, pushing the huge blocks of granite far out of their places, while some of them were broken into fragments. The reporter who witnessed the second day's firing makes the following comments in connection with the fact that nearly all the fortifications built for seacoast defence in the United States are constructed of brick or stone:—"Eleven shots have been so far fired by the Rodman guns from the 15 inch smooth bore and the 12 inch rifle; and the target, as it now stands, presents a faithful and suggestive commentary upon the waste of material and means which have been solidly bestowed upon the present manner of building stone and brick fortifications. It is a crumbling mass of ruins even now, save where the iron plating, with its nearly penetrating indentures, has protected the granite wall, and before the firing can be resumed the useless and dangerously wicked material must be removed."

Popular Photographic Portraits.—A popular singer or actor, or a successful prizefighter, will sometimes have a run entering into tens of thousands of copies; but the demand will suddenly collapse, and their names will be heard no more. Public men, whose names are distinguished in connection with the pulpit, with literature, science, or art, or in the Legislature, are in constant demand, notwithstanding that the especial rage for this collection of portraits has within the last twelve months considerably subsided. Royal portraiture is always popular, and perhaps nothing can more strikingly illustrate the loyalty of Englishmen than the constant demand for portraits of the reigning family. Just about the period of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, a photographer in Brussels had the good fortune to obtain sittings from the Queen and several members of the Royal family, including the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, and the sale of these portraits exceeded 2,000,000 of copies. One photographer alone in this country has, during the last few years, issued upwards of half a million yearly of members of the Royal family. After the Royal family, the popular statesmen are the greatest favourites; Lord Palmerston during his life and for some little time after his death being in greatest demand. If the sale of men's portraits afford any indication of the popularity of their principles, it is tolerably manifest that Liberalism obtains very strongly in this country, the circulation of the portraits being in the ratio of ten of Gladstone to one of Derby, who is, however, judged by this standard, the most popular of the Conservatives. On the other hand, the portraits of Louis Napoleon and Garibaldi have about an equal popularity, the rage for the portraits of the latter being more spasmodic, and of the former more steady. After statesmen, popular literary men and clergymen are most in demand; and lastly, popular actors and singers. Bishops seem to circulate in virtue of their rank, the Archbishop of Canterbury having the most extended circulation, whilst clergymen and ministers are prized only in virtue of their popularity. Mr. Spurgeon was for a time in very large circulation; Mr. Binney less extensively, but more constantly.—*British Quarterly Review.*

Murder and Suicide.—A horrible murder and suicide have been perpetrated at Strasburg. On the 20th of October cries were heard from a house in the Place Clement, and on entering a shocking scene presented itself. In a corner of the room lay a man, his head severed from the body, and with a number of wounds in his breast. On the bed lay a woman with her throat also cut frightfully. The floor was covered with blood, and similar marks on the walls and furniture indicated that the unfortunate woman must have struggled with her assailant, for it was obvious that the man had killed her and then committed suicide. A poignard knife was found in the room and a razor, the handle of which was made fast to the blade by a piece of string, thus proving the premeditation of the murderer. The man was a railway guard, and the woman was of Swiss origin; both were married, but not to each other. The motive for this double crime is unknown.

Suspected Murder at Kilmarnock.—The criminal authorities at Kilmarnock are investigating a case which, it is believed, will be found to be one of deliberate murder. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, as a farmer was riding home, he found the dead body of a woman lying in the lade of a mill at Beith, and about the same time he saw two men at a short distance off making a hasty flight. He at once gave the alarm, and the case being reported to the procurator-fiscal, that functionary, in company with the sheriff and Dr. Paxton, proceeded to Beith next day. As a result of the inquiries made into the matter, two men, John Donnally, a labourer, and Hugh Barrigan, a miner, residing at Beith Railway Station, were taken into custody, and examined at the sheriff's chambers. Donnally had lived as the woman's paramour, and both had been drinking with the deceased on Saturday night. She bears the marks of having taken part in a severe struggle. It is understood to be the opinion of the doctor that death resulted from drowning alone. The deceased was about 40 years of age.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—December 26.

Blackbird (s), 551 tons, Captain Sawell, from Melbourne 22nd instant. Passengers—Miss Thorne, Messrs. Putman, Jones, Fox, Hughes, Medcalf, Dunn; and 13 in the steerage. Joseph Ward and Co., agents.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Willing, from Auckland, 12th instant. Passengers—Five in the steerage. J. Black and Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—December 27.

Harriet King, for Adelaide; Anonyma, Albert William, for Valparaiso; Luchow, for Shanghai; Matador, for Bulli; F. S. White, for Hokitika; Saxonia (s.), for Rockhampton.

COASTERS INWARDS.—December 26.

Collaroy (s), from the Hunter River, with 14 bags onions, 350 bales wool, and sundries; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 124 bales hay, 1 horse, 8 bags onions, 15 bags oysters, 5 baskets prawns, 177 sheep, 172 bales wool.

IMPORTS.—December 26.

Blackbird (s.), from Melbourne: 9 packages, A. Fordyce; 7 hogsheads beer, A. Chandler; 14 bags manure, 1 case ironwork, J. B. Dunning; 64 iron pipes, Colonial Sugar Company; 6 bundles sashes, F. Miller; 1600 bags rice, J. Fraser and Co.; 23 tons pigiron, P. N. Russell and Co.; 18 cases galvanized iron, 1 roll lead, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 362 bags rice, R. Harnett; 3 packages, Cubitt; 2 cases cigars, Wood, Brothers; 1 box glass, H. Brooks; 70 cases kerosene, 3 cases confectionery, Brabant and Co.; 27 iron rails, 4 cases machinery, 71 cases hock, 49 cases champagne, 1 hogshead ale, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Valparaiso.—By the Anonyma, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Shanghai.—By the Siam, and Luchow, this day, at 6 p.m., if in port.

For New Caledonia.—By the Olivier et Madeline, this day, at noon.

For Rockhampton.—By the Saxonia (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For London.—By the General Lee, on Friday, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), and Queensland (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

MAILS FOR EUROPE VIA PANAMA, PER MATAURA.

The Royal Mail Steamship MATAURA will be dispatched with the homeward Mails, via New Zealand and Panama, on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

The times appointed for closing the mails are:—

For registered letters ... ... 11 a.m. 1st January.
For ordinary letters ... ... 12 noon ditto.
For books and newspapers... ... 12 noon ditto.

Letters and packets posted in the Sydney iron receivers may be so posted up to noon, and newspapers up to 7 a.m. on the 1st January.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand; for Panama, in which will be included correspondence for all parts of North and South America, British Columbia, Honolulu, and the West Indies; and for London, in which will be included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

The usual intercolonial rates will be charged on correspondence for New Zealand.

The rates of postage to and through the United Kingdom will be the same as those charged by the route via Suez and Southampton. For rates of postage on correspondence to and through Panama see table below.

J. Docker, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 20th December, 1866.

Table showing the amount of Postage to be charged by the Post Office, New South Wales, upon the Letters and Newspapers forwarded in the mail from Sydney to Panama, for transmission to the undermentioned British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

(These rates will, except where otherwise stated, prepay the letters, &c., to their destination without further charge.)

Places.	Letters. Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz.	For every additional oz.	Newspapers.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Panama	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1
Chili	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Peru	1 0	2 0	4 0	6 0	2 0	3
Ecuador	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Bolivia	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Venezuela	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
*Costa Rica	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1
*Guatemala	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1
*San Salvador	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1
Mexico, Vera Cruz	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
British Columbia	1 4	2 8	5 4	8 0	2 8	2
Vancouver's Island	1 4	2 8	5 4	8 0	2 8	2
*United States of North America	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1
*West Indies, British	0 6	1 0	2 0	4 0	1 0	1
Hayti	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Cuba	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
St. Thomas'	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Porto Rico	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Martinique	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Guadaloupe	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Mexico, West Coast	Must be sent to an agent at Panama, to be prepaid at the American Consul's Office.					

On correspondence to places marked thus *, and to places not specified in the above table, but which is included in the mail for Panama, the rates of postage to Panama only will be charged; the Imperial or foreign postage being collected on delivery.

Book packets and trade patterns may be transmitted to Panama at the rates chargeable to England via Southampton (4d. per four oz.) To all other places specified above, letter rates will be charged.

It will of course be understood that the rates specified in the above table do not apply to correspondence forwarded *to or through the United Kingdom*. On such correspondence the usual rates chargeable via Suez and Southampton will be levied.

The cargo of lumber per John Jay is consigned to Messrs. Beilby and Scott.

The Blackbird (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant, passed Wilson's Promontory at 10.30 a.m. on the 23rd, rounded Gabo Island at 1.15 p.m. on the 24th, St. George's Head at 9 a.m. on the 25th, and entered Sydney Heads at 10.30 p.m. same day. Experienced moderate head winds to within 100 miles of Gabo, from thence to the Dromedary fresh S.W. winds and light airs and calms the remainder of the passage.

The Susannah Booth, from Auckland the 12th instant, reports very light weather throughout the passage.

The John Duthie.—Yesterday an examination was made on board the above vessel, with the view of discovering the cause of her taking fire, in the presence of Captain Eldred, Captain Donald, Mr. S. A. Joseph, and several others interested in shipping matters. The fore scuttle hatch was opened and the lower forecastle and fore peak were examined without any trace of fire being found forward of the bulkhead. The fore hatch was then lifted, and the cargo removed until the lower fore hatch came in view, which was found to be burnt completely through. Cargo was then taken out of the vessel in the track of the fire, consisting principally of coils of tarred rope, which were very much charred and burnt. The fire was traced towards the starboard wing in the lower hold, abaft the fore hatchway, but as it was deemed advisable to proceed with the discharge of cargo from the main hatch, further search was postponed until this day.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 24.—Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide; General Pierre, from San Francisco; Henrietta and Leodore, from Chili; Otago (s.), from Otago; Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

December 25.—Great Britain (s.), from Liverpool; Mary Stuart, from Hokitika.

DEPARTURES.

December 24.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney; Sydney Griffiths, for Newcastle; School Boy, for Richmond River; Australian Packet, for Hongkong.

December 25.—Racer, for London.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 26.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	SW. Fine			No report
Nebo	No report			No report
Waverley	Calm. Fine			No report
Rockhampton	SE. Fine			No report
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			No report
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			No report
Gayndah	SW. Fine			No report
Brisbane	SE. Fine			No report
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			No report
Port Mackay	No report.			No report
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine, warm			Calm. Hot fine
Grafton	NE. Fine	30·05	80·	SE. Hot, fine
Glen Innes	SW. Fine			No report
Armidale	W. Fine	26·760	71·	No report
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			Calm. Very hot
Murrurundi	NW. Fine			N. Fine
Singleton	NW. Warm			Calm. Hot
Maitland	Calm. Very fine			Calm, oppressive
Newcastle	NW. Fine	29·964	75·5	NE. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			W. Very hot
Sydney	No report			No report
South Head	NE. Fine, hot			No report
Wollongong	NE. Fine, warm			NE., mod. Fine
Kiama	NE. Fine			NE., mod. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Fine	28·012	74·	Thunderstorm
Mudgee	Calm. Fine, hot			Ditto
Cassilis	E. Fine			Ditto
Wellington	W. Fine, hot			Ditto
Dubbo	SE. Fine			Ditto
Orange	W., strong. Fine			Ditto
Forbes	NW. Fine, sultry			Ditto
Young	Calm. Fine, hot			Ditto
Wagga Wagga	No report			NW., stg. Cloudy
Urana	N., strong. Hot			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin	W. Cloudy	29·900	86·	Thunderstorm
Hay	NW. Fine			Ditto
Moulamein	W. Fine			Ditto
Balranald	SE. Fine			No report
Euston	No report			No report
Wentworth	No report			No report
Goulburn	NW. Fine			Thunderstorm
Braidwood	NW. Fine, sultry			Ditto
Araluen	Calm. Fine, hot			Ditto
Queanbeyan	Calm. Dull, stmy			Calm. Like storm
Cooma	Calm. Dull, hot			S. Stormy
Yass	NW. Sultry			W. Stormy, lt rain
Gundagai	Calm. Sultry			E. Stormy
Tumut	Calm. Fine			SE. Stormy
Kiandra	N. Fine, hot	25·530	67·	S. Stormy
Albury	Calm. Very hot.	29·302	78·	S. Stormy
Victoria.				
Melbourne	SW. Cloudy			No report
Queenscliff	WSW. Cloudy	29·88	65·	No report
Cape Schanck	SW. Cloudy	29·556		No report
Cape Otway	W. Cloudy	29·584		No report
Portland	No report			No report
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	No report			No report
Adelaide	No report			No report

The Crops in Albury.—Saturday's *Banner* states that the weather in that district has been beautiful for getting in the crops, and all hands are busy harvesting. The vine crop does not promise to be as good by at least one third as was expected; there being a good deal of blight, and we must not anticipate large crops, particularly from rich ground, which made too much wood early in the season, and the fruit has run out. There may be a fair average crop, but nothing extraordinary, and poorer soil will stand a better chance for the vintage of 1867 than the richest vineyards.

Something like a Load.—A waggon, drawn by sixteen bullocks, laden with seven and a half tons of wool, the property of the Pastoral Investment Company, passed through Dubbo on Wednesday last.—*Dispatch*, of Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

The regulations issued by the Government, respecting the conveyance of funerals to Haslem's Creek, are so moderate as to silence all objections on that score. The corpse and cortège of paupers are *free*; the terms for the general train are one shilling each follower. Those who wish a special conveyance will pay a moderate sum for this distinction or convenience. The ground enclosed and planted will cost nothing more than the fees imposed by each denomination; and thus funeral charges will depend chiefly on the undertakers and those who employ them. We are informed that the objections to the nature of the ground are not well founded, and that, although the digging may be a little more difficult, a grave requires less shoring, which often occasions much annoyance in lighter soils. We understand that a careful examination was made before the final appropriation of the ground.

The burial of the dead is one of those cares which cannot be left to caprice and chance. It forms a large item of cost, and is a source of sanitary danger. In cold countries, with less although not without peril, the dead may be deposited amidst the abodes of the living; but in most lands this is not possible. Even among the Turks, fatalists though they are, the cemetery is outside the walls, and for miles the city of the dead spreads out, crowded with generations past. If any one looks at the grave-yard near our Cathedral he will see an example of the encroachment of the living on the once remote resting place of early colonists, and if he will look at the cemeteries near the railway station, he may see an example of the rapid filling up of ground, which has been set apart a few years only, but which it was once supposed would be sufficient for centuries. The lengthening of average life multiplies the living, and so finally increases the population of the grave! It is assumed by recent writers that the population of the globe has doubled every two hundred years, and that the increase is more rapid now than heretofore. It becomes, therefore, founders of a new State to calculate for the increase of numbers, and to provide wholesome laws for the decent disposal of the dead.

The Government have promised a plantation. The care of the cemetery is one of the obligations of survivors, and a garden landscape is a fit surrounding for an honoured tomb. In the East such has been always a favourite combination; and in America there are no spots more beautiful, more cultured, more sacred, than those where strangers from all parts of the earth find a sepulchre. But one condition essential to this care of the grave is, that its separation from common uses shall be perpetual, and that the habits of society shall assure that the living generation shall be the inflexible guardians of the past. That it may be so the cemetery must be remote.

One great duty of all classes is to decrease the expense of funerals. There are those who cannot afford it, and who should decline it for that reason; and the rest for example's sake. It is often a cruel tax, often a ridiculous vanity. When the widow is forgotten by all but the undertaker, a large bill, which can hardly be questioned, absorbs the slender means left her. A public man is properly honoured by the attendance of his friends to his last home, if at their own charge, and often it is an act of sympathy to be esteemed, which pays this respect to the stranger. But there is something revolting in many such scenes. Except one or two, every countenance wears the aspect of cheerful indifference, and it is clear that the whole concern is one of hilarious satisfaction. These funerals, drawn out in slow procession, for the honour and advertisement of the undertaker, are a sad interruption often to midday traffic, and a very gloomy sight for those who are struggling with sickness and decay. The customs of this colony are very peculiar. Every one who has anything profitable to do with death seems to exult in displaying its ensigns. They carry about coffins in broad day, after showing them in shop windows, and exhibiting, in all their phases, the sad symbols of mortality.

We are glad that some steps will be taken to concentrate this business, and to limit practically the time of its performance to certain hours of the day. No doubt we must all die, and may as well know it. The dislike to this constant exhibition of death is quite consistent with veneration for the dead. There is a humane awe which never ceases to be felt by minds of "lofty imaginings" in the presence of that great fact, which points out to the living their destiny, and all earthly relationships their close.

There has been some angry discussion respecting closing existing places of burial. So far as this feeling is connected with family affections, it is to be respected, and, so far as consistent with public safety, indulged. But when it is said that the burial of thousands in a light soil will not be mischievous to those who live in the vicinity, we have a right to appeal to the clearest evidence of science, and to the fatal facts which are recorded by those who have suffered. The revolting details of weight and measure, which have appeared in the newspapers, certainly are not necessary to show that such heaps of decay in certain conditions, always possible, might prove fatal to life. Let all interests save those which are mercenary be consulted so far as safety may allow; but "spare the living," could they utter it, would be the voice of the departed. There ought, however, to be legal obstructions to the creation of new vested interests, which may be afterwards set aside, and especially when at so much cost a provision is made for all future interments.

The new system must make the appointment of an agent of Government necessary. We hope that one of his duties will be to report on the state of each division of the ground, and expose any mal-practice.

We fear there have been very gross violations of decency as well as of law, and if those who act for the various denominations are not watched we shall soon see serious abuses. Our last file of papers shows what is possible even in London, and with all the responsibilities of public companies. There are men who will do anything that is mean and villainous, and others who will not, but who nevertheless will treat any such baseness lightly. If the feelings of society are to be brought in harmony with its interests, the management of the new Cemetery must be conducted with more than usual care, and all causes of offence obviated. When the number of burials shall interest a mass of survivors, the vigilance of domestic affection will counteract the tendency to abuses.

Travelling about occupied a considerable portion of the time of some of the Ministers during the last recess, and they seem disposed to keep up the custom during the present. They scarcely allow themselves time to stow away into their pigeon-holes the odd papers accumulated during the session, before some of them have their carpet bags packed and are off on the spree once more. Two go to Melbourne in a few days, and after they have concluded the Conference with the delegates from the other colonies, they can travel in different directions. Mr. Martin, it is understood, has had a persuader to visit Deniliquin, and experiment on the atmosphere of the Court-room there in the dog-days. Perhaps he may return overland if there is adequate temptation to do so, and pick up what local knowledge is to be had *en route*. Whether Mr. Eagar will be able to take a prolonged cruise will depend on the telegrams he receives and the condition of his departmental business. The state of the finances still requires a careful inspection, and if Mr. Eagar returns recruited in health from his trip he will find plenty to occupy his mind. The establishment of the new educational policy will require the supervision of Mr. Parkes, and keep him at home for the present. But when his colleagues come back, Mr. Wilson ought to have a cruise to the Weddin to see how his new gold regulations work, and to revive old associations once more by fraternising with the miners, and may extend his tour through the free-selecting districts of the West to see how the grazing-right theory works, and whether conditional purchasers think the Land Act as perfect as they did three years ago.

The Conference on the Border Customs takes place at the request of the Government of Victoria. We hope it will prove successful. Negotiations, it appears, were opened with Mr. Parkes on his last visit to Melbourne, and he was furnished with a memorandum explanatory of the Victorian Executive. For some reason, not explained, he treated this as a private document, though given him for official use, and not till the session has closed does Parliament become acquainted with its contents. It would have done no harm to have had the matter ventilated by a Parliamentary discussion. On the contrary, some additional light would have been thrown on the state of affairs, the representatives of the border districts would have had an opportunity of expressing the grievances of their constituents, and the Government would have ascertained Parliamentary opinion on the question.

The memorandum submitted by Mr. Francis is hardly likely to be acceptable in its present form, because it includes the request, formerly declared inadmissible, that Victoria should have certain governing powers within the territory of New South Wales; and such an arrangement is not at all necessary to meet the exigencies of the case. All that needs to be ascertained is the amount due to this colony for Customs revenue on dutiable commodities entering our territory from the South and West, and the mode by which this revenue is to be secured. At present, we get this revenue, less any deduction on account of smuggling, as to the existence or extent of which we have no knowledge. We get the revenue on the portion which comes through South Australia by agreement with the Government of that colony. We get the revenue on the portion which comes through Victoria by collecting it ourselves, having been forced to do so by the unwillingness of Victoria to act for us in the same way as South Australia has done. That unwillingness, however, is not so great now as it has been, and the way is therefore open for an arrangement. Experience has shewn that the present plan has its inconveniences for Victoria as well as for New South Wales, and that it is to the interest of both colonies to restore a freer intercourse across the border. The matter was at one time treated as if it were exclusively a Victorian concession if the duties were collected on our behalf, and in return for the service some instalment of authority over Riverine territory was asked for. But there is no room for any bargain of this kind. The arrangement, if it is made, will be found to be a mutual convenience. A large part of Riverina is commercially attached to Victoria. Nothing can ever alter that state of things, because it is based on physical and geographical facts. No agreements, no possible railways will ever prevent the settlers in South-western Riverina from trading with Melbourne. But at present the trade is somewhat fettered. Goods in broken parcels that have once paid duty in Melbourne have to pay duty a second time on crossing the Murray, and it is an inconvenience to the trade to be obliged to confine it to unbroken parcels that can travel to Echuca in bond. It is to the interest of Victorian merchants, as well as Riverine purchasers, that the trade across the river should be as free as it used to be years ago. The same remark applies to the local trade that sprang up on both sides of the Upper Murray. The interchange of produce in hay, oats, wine, tobacco, &c., that took place was beneficial to both parties, and the interruption was inconvenient to both parties. Its restoration will be hailed with equal delight on both sides of the river.

Our Government has done rightly in inviting South Australia to send representatives to the conference. On the last occasion that colony was shut out, and its interests received scant consideration. Its geographical position, commanding the outlet of the Murray, makes it necessarily a party to any arrangement having reference to the revenue from the Riverine trade. This colony, too, has always received its share of revenue from South Australia; and courtesy requires that it should not be ignored, or have its interest sacrificed by any new negociations made without its consent. Many of our pastoral tenants, too, on the Darling trade with Adelaide in preference to Melbourne; and it is not to our interest, or to their interest, that we should discourage the navigation of the Lower Murray, or foster a monopoly of trade by one route. It is not necessary for us to sell our own rights over the Murray, or to sacrifice the steamboat traffic of the Lower Murray in order to make a satisfactory arrangement with Victoria. That colony ought to be, and, no doubt will be, quite willing to enter into an agreement which shall be equitable to all parties. At the same time, as our Government has already intimated that it partly disapproves of the basis laid down by Mr. Francis, it must be prepared with a definite, practicable, and less objectionable proposal of its own.

We hope the conference will not fail—not only for the sake of intercolonial trade, but for the sake of our colonial reputation. It would be a reflection upon our governmental honesty and ability if such a difficulty should remain insoluble.

The question of a common tariff—though mooted by South Australia—is not the object of the discussions of the conference. If it were, we should regard with some anxiety the fact, that the two most resolute protectionists of our Cabinet should be going to discuss the question with an avowed protectionist Ministry in Victoria. But much as both sects of men may dislike the "foreigner," we trust that they will agree to treat each other as brethren, and approve intercolonial free-trade, if they cannot expand their sympathies wider, and to admit that Sydney should no more be protected against Melbourne than against Newcastle, and Melbourne no more be protected against Sydney than against Geelong.

The Bathurst Municipality Case.—A typographical error of some importance having occurred in the report of the judgment in this case (which error had escaped the notice of our law reporter until now), we reprint a revised report of that judgment. The question, it will be remembered, was whether payment of rates could be successfully resisted because of only one alderman having been elected for each ward at the last-named election, being the first such election which had taken place after the division of the municipality into wards. "The Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs. Their Honors were unanimous in holding that, even assuming the objection to the validity of the last annual election to be a good one, the defendants were not entitled to set it up as an answer to a suit for rates. Sections 26 and 50 of the Municipalities Act of 1858 operated as a bar to any such defence. The municipality and the council having a legal existence before the division of such municipality into wards, any question as to the validity of the last annual election must be determined by *quo warranto*, when each alderman whose title was in question and who was unable to show that he was legally in possession of his office would be ousted, and another elected in his stead. The Chief Justice was very strongly disposed to think, however—although not called upon to decide the question—that the election was a valid one. Mr. Justice Hargrave agreed with the Chief Justice as to this objection, even if it had been valid, being no answer to an action for rates; but was further most clearly of opinion that the interpretation put upon section 3 by the plaintiff's counsel was the correct one, and that the election was legal. Mr. Justice Cheeke thought the position of the council was doubtful, but did not consider it necessary to decide this question, as sections 26 and 50 prevented the defence relied upon from being set up in answer to an action for rates."

Fire at Glebe Island.—A weatherboard cottage at Glebe Island, in the occupation of a man named Robert Gallagher, was last evening totally destroyed by fire; and another cottage adjoining occupied by Mrs. Beard, of which Mr. R. Driver, senior's, office forms part, was partially destroyed. The fire was first observed from Sydney about 10 o'clock, and Mr. Charles Bown immediately started off some of his men and also the men and engine of the No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company closely following. The furniture of Mrs. Beard's cottage was all safely removed, but the furniture of Gallagher's cottage was destroyed with the building. The buildings being constructed of weatherboard, there seemed at first but little hope of saving any part of them, especially as the only water obtainable was contained in a well, and had to be raised by means of a windlass; nevertheless, the men worked with a will, and succeeded, with what little water could be obtained, in saving the second cottage. Gallagher could scarcely be induced to leave the burning building, and had to be carried out by constable Brennan and one or two others. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained precisely, but is believed to be the result of accident. The buildings were the property of the Government, and were uninsured.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquiry respecting the death of a child, named Rose Ann Glading, aged seven years, daughter of Mr. W. H. Glading, proprietor of the Charing Cross Hotel, Waverley, was held before the City Coroner, yesterday, at the above hotel. The father stated in evidence that about half-past 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon he was sitting in his bar, when he heard a very heavy fall at the foot of the stairs, he looked to see what it was, when he found his daughter lying at the foot of the stairs, she was quite insensible, and turned black in the face; he picked her up and immediately sent off for medical assistance, and Drs. Leahy and Lander were promptly in attendance. Everything was done that could be done to restore his daughter, but she remained unconscious, and died on Tuesday. Shortly before the accident took place he saw his daughter on the landing at the top of the stairs. He had occasionally seen his daughter sliding down the banisters. Verdict—Died from injuries accidentally received by falling down stairs at her father's residence.

Violent Hailstorm.—The *Wagga Wagga Express* of 22nd instant reports that, about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a very violent storm of hail and rain passed over Wagga Wagga. The whole of the morning had been exceedingly close and sultry, and, as the day advanced, the sensation of stifling, steaming heat was so overpowering that it became evident that some great atmospherical disturbance was at hand. At about midday, dark and angry-looking clouds might have been seen heavily hanging over the northern horizon. From these, bright flashes of lightning occasionally issued, followed, at decreasing intervals, by the low rumblings of distant thunder. The clouds gradually spread over the whole sky, and then large single drops of rain fell almost with a splash upon the earth. As the storm came on, the rain became mingled with hailstones of small size, and afterwards with large angular lumps of ice, which often split into fragments as they bounded upwards from the hard ground. The storm rapidly increased in fury until the noise of the falling hail upon the roofs was almost deafening. The stones, at one time, seemed mostly to be of about the size of pigeon's eggs, but many were picked up of double and treble that size, and we have been assured by one gentleman that he secured one huge lump of ice in particular which measured more than three inches in length, and an inch and a-half in thickness. The storm did not last more than twenty minutes, and the heaviest of the hail extended over a very limited area of country, the immediate neighbourhood of the town having apparently suffered the most. One part of the racecourse was scarcely touched by it, and five miles down the river it was not felt at all. A great deal of wheat has been beaten down. In some instances, the ears have been cut completely off, and in others they have been so battered about that a large proportion of the grain has been knocked out of them and wasted.

A Foolish Idea.—The *H. T. Mercury* says:—"A most absurd freak was perpetrated on Friday last by a lad named William Pile, aged nineteen years, an apprentice in the employ of Mr. Harris, blacksmith, Glenorchy. He loaded a fowlingpiece with ball, and could not get it to go off. Anxious to draw the charge, and not having a screw rod at hand, he adopted the following novel expedient. Obtaining a piece of quarter-inch rod iron, he sharpened the point, made it red hot, and passed it down the barrel of the gun to 'melt the lead.' The result may be easily imagined. The charge exploded, and the rod entered the left hand at the palm, passed obliquely along the fleshy part of the forearm, and out below the elbow joint. The poor fellow suffered much pain, and was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he is now under treatment for the wound occasioned by his own stupidity."

The *S. A. Advertiser* thus describes some valuable recent additions to the horse stock of South Australia:—"Sportsmen who have not visited the stud of Mr. Gerrard, at the Britannia, Norwood, since the arrival of that gentleman's imported stock, have a treat yet in store for them. The Ace of Clubs is about the finest thoroughbred ever brought into these colonies. He is a dark chesnut, standing sixteen hands one inch, and at the first glance so gives the idea of size, bone, and power, as to make one think of a weight-carrying hunter. He is close built, with a large barrel, long quarters, with very moderate droop, and the thighs developed in muscle, so that they stand out on a level with the hips. In front he is splendid, broad, with magnificent shoulders, and carrying a fine head and neck beautifully, though with somewhat less style than Fisherman. His legs are worthy of his body with bone and muscle for a carthorse, but we recommend those who wish to see a horse to go and look at the Ace of Clubs. He is by Stockwell, out of Irish Queen, by Harkaway; her dam Emily, by Pantaloon, out of Elizabeth, by Mango, &c. The Ace of Clubs won many races at all weights. He took the Molecombe Stakes at Goodwood, £525; the Cleveland, £496, at Doncaster; the Chesterfield Handicap, £190, at York; the 100 sovereigns sweepstakes, £1500, over the Queen's Plate Course of three miles five furlongs; and the Chesterfield Cup of £825, at Goodwood, beating twenty horses. He combines the blood of Stockwell and King Tom, by Harkaway, out of Stockwell's dam. Stockwell has been covering at 200 guineas, and King Tom at 100 guineas, both fully engaged. The Ace of Clubs won the first prize at the Norfolk Show in 1865. In 1866 he won the first prize at the Suffolk Show; and the cup at Ipswich, open to all England. He also took the first prize at Epping. His dam, the Irish Queen, is also the dam of Sweetsauce. The Ace's foals have taken the first prize this season against the progeny of some of the first sires of England. Such a horse is a splendid acquisition to the colony, coming from the best blood in Britain, and having what it is so important to secure, size and endurance. It is to be hoped that the spirited importer of such an animal will meet with the support he so well merits. The other stock imported by Mr. Gerrard, by the Orient, are the filly Amber and Miss Giraffe, a brood mare. Amber is a bay, about sixteen hands high, out of Flash of Lightning, by Ugly Buck. She is own sister to Tormalin, and has won a number of races. Miss Giraffe is a brown mare, by King Tom out of Giraffe, by Melbourne. She is in foal to North Lincoln, and has left a promising colt in England to the same horse. She is said to resemble the stock of Melbourne. These horses were selected by Mr. Jordan. We were kindly shown over the stables by Mr. Gerrard, and saw, in addition to the horses above mentioned, South Australian, looking as well as ever, and Sunbeam with a foal by the old horse."

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Exchange on England is expected to range at from par to ½ per cent. discount.

The Great Britain arrived this morning, from Liverpool.

The Cricket Match with Wills's aboriginal team is exciting great interest. Seven thousand spectators were on the ground to-day. The weather was very fine.

Arrived.—Henriette, from Chili.

Sailed.—Essex, and Racer, for London.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

The weather yesterday was frightfully hot, the thermometer standing at over 100 in the shade. A dust storm which prevailed during the day was followed by a heavy south-easterly gale last night.

A strong sectarian controversy is going on between the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy on the Marriage Bill.

The English mail closes at 3 p.m. on Saturday, two hours earlier than usual.

General business is entirely suspended, owing to the holidays. No transactions in the flour market are reported. Wheat is quoted at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.; flour, £11 to £12.

Arrived.—Glenross, from London.

BOXING DAY.

In the fervid warmth of our Christmas weather—one of the many singular antitheses which Australian life presents to life in the mother country—our metropolitan and suburban population yesterday entered upon those more secular festivities and amusements which are common at this season of the year. On Christmas Day, the weather—comparatively cool and decidedly agreeable—was yet thought by some to be wanting in that torrid sunshine which usually marks "the fa' of the year" in Australia, but the most genuine admirer of bright, blue skies, and salamanderous lover of summer heat must have been abundantly satisfied with the first glance at the morning of the day after Christmas, which here (as in some parts of the United Kingdom) is oddly and rather unpleasantly distinguished as "Boxing Day." So the sun shone and the sea breeze cooled the atmosphere, as many thousands of our fellow-citizens congregated in the Domain at the Intercolonial Cricket Match, and assembled at the northern extremity of the unenclosed part of that beautiful Park, of late so greatly improved everywhere by Ministerial good taste and official activity and intelligence. Others more adventurously disposed, and in obedience to some mysterious nomadic instinct, were apparently indifferent to the attractions of that Intercolonial match which has been the talk of some coteries for weeks, and equally regardless of the lake-like beauty of the upper portion of the Harbour—all on the *qui vive* with the long promised regatta—were to be seen, from an early hour, pushing hastily along in merry groups of both sexes, anxious to reach "that provoking steamer," which always will, somehow, start long before it is expected to do,—such eager crowds being intent upon reaching an appointed rendezvous at Manly Beach, Middle Harbour, Watson's Bay, Cremorne, or such like favourite spots,—places invariably resorted to on these occasions by the general public. For these parties swinging, dancing, promenading, picnic-ing, and sports, as hastily improvised as they were heartily enjoyed, were obviously preferred to the more solemn jousts of the cricket bat and ball in tented field, or the more amphibious joys of the spectators of that aquatic sport which is presented in a variety of sailing matches. *Chacun à son goût*—it is the very freedom from every shadow of restraint (except, indeed, that imposed by good order and proper feeling, and never to be dispensed with) which ever gives such a keen zest to the amusement of a genuine holiday in this community. Yesterday, therefore some took naturally to cricket, while some threw themselves, with a more absolute *abandon*, into the affair of the regatta, and, whether afloat or ashore, speculated largely as to whether this or that yacht was to be the winner. Others, again, as though astonished that cricket, or boat-races, or harbour excursions should be deemed the *summa bona* of holiday keeping, availed themselves by thousands of the cheap excursions by rail to Picton, Penrith, and Richmond; whilst others yet contented themselves with snug parties to the North Shore, Botany, Waverley, Randwick, &c. Perhaps on no former occasion were greater crowds of well-dressed people to be seen about, enjoying themselves, or fewer cases observable in which social enjoyment was marred by scenes or circumstances which were deserving of censure. In more senses than one it may very fairly be said that we keep our holidays well.

A foreigner, who occasionally paid Sydney a visit, was heard to express his unmitigated astonishment at the number of holidays that were kept up amongst us; but the observant Frenchman was here about this time of the year, when, for a month or so, the exuberant spirits of a holiday-keeping people are sad trials to certain respectable old gentlemen, to whom, in the natural order of events, the grasshopper's song has become a burden,—not to speak of the incessant ching ching of the sun-loving locust. "The people are going mad about holidays" is the querulous remark of some of these old folks, who were doubtless fond of amusement in their time, dull and disagreeable as they may be now. But everybody enjoys himself in his own way. Some take a morbid delight in long and tiresome speeches on threadbare subjects, proving what nobody denies, and boring their luckless hearers with interminable platitudes; others like large social gatherings, with mild and rather attenuated jokes, hot sweet tea, thin bread and butter and cake, and copious perspiration. These things are doubtless good things in their way—tolerable in due season; but surely a brief period of open air exercise and *al fresco* recreation *is* something, which, from the mere force of contrast, is decidedly agreeable. We subjoin, for the benefit of our readers, a detailed account of the holiday sports of yesterday.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

Victoria v. New South Wales.

The tenth of these matches was commenced yesterday in the Domain, with an *eclat* not less than that of any preceding event. Successive defeats at the hands of our Victorian friends have not yet diminished the claims of our players to a rivalry which even upon equal terms is still capable of exciting an interest among all admirers of the game. Continued success on their part has not left them inert or indifferent to progress; whilst the friends of cricket and the players in New South Wales, undepressed by repeated failures, seem rather moved thereby to an exertion which is likely for years to come to invest these annual contests with an undiminished regard from the people on both sides of the Murray.

This being the decennial period of these contests, it may be interesting to revert to what has been done in past times, not only as showing the issues of the several meetings, but also as recalling the names and doings of whose who have done service for both colonies, and most of whom are no more numbered in the ranks of champion players. The following epitome has been compiled from the revised scores. The score in the first innings is divided from that in the second by a hyphen, and the "not outs" in each innings indicated by the words being placed before or after the figures as they were out in the first or second:—

At Melbourne, 1856.

Victoria: D. M. Sargeant 7-5, J. Mather 16-0, R. Coulstock 4-2, T. Morres 2-1, Captain Hotham 0-0, C. Cumberland 2-1, W. Philpott 5-11, P. O. Kington (not out) 12-0, F. Lowe 2-1 (not out), A. Lewis 8-5, G. Elliott 1-1, sundries 4-1. Totals 63 and 28—91.

New South Wales: R. Murray 0-5, W. Tunks 1-6, S. Bradridge 2-2, H. Hilliard 0-1, G. Gilbert (not out) 6-7, J. M'Kone (not out) 18-0, R. Vaughan 0-1, E. Sadlier 7-, J. Beal 0-, R. Driver 18-0, G. Howell 11-0, sundries 13-0. Totals, 76 and 16—92.

New South Wales winning with three wickets to spare.

At Sydney, 1857.

New South Wales: O. Howell 0-0, W. G. Ross 28-3, H. Hilliard 20-2, G. Gilbert 2-31, J. M'Kone 1-0 (not out), W. C. Still 1-9, O. Lewis 3-2, R. Murray 0-8, Captain Ward 1-13, E. Sadlier (not out) 5-3, T. Lewis 13-8, sundries 13. Total, 80 and 86—166.

Victoria: D. M. Sargeant 7-6, R. Coulstock 0-16, W. L. Rees 2-0, E. a'Beckett 3-0, T. W. Wills 0-1, J. M. Bryant 23-0, G. Marshall 13-0, W. Hammersley 10-10, C. Cumberland 0-0 (not out), B. Butterworth 0-0, G. Elliott (not out) 2-2, sundries 3-3. Total, 63 and 38—101.

New South Wales winning by 65 runs.

At Melbourne, 1858.

Victoria: J. M. Bryant 11-18, T. F. Wray 12-36, G. Elliott 0-11, G. Marshall 0-8, W. Hammersley 5-31, W. Pickering 4-26, T. W. Wills 12-49 (not out), T. F. Morres 10-47, W. L. Rees 1-3, T. Hamilton (not out) 1-2, B. Butterworth 0-0, sundries 3-18. Totals 59 and 238—297.

New South Wales: H. Hillard 1-1, G. Howell 0-26, J. L. Beeston 6-5, G. Gilbert 15-12, J. M'Kone 0-1, N. Thompson 7-10, O. Lewis 3-6, T. Lewis 0-0, J. Mills 1-0 (not out), R. Murray 8-12, R. Vaughan (not out) 13-0, sundries 3-6. Totals 56 and 69-125.

Victoria won by 171 runs.

At Sydney, 1859.

New South Wales: Captain Ward 5-0, G. Howell 3-8, H. Hilliard 1-1, W. C. Still 3-8, J. L. Beeston 18-7 (not out), G. Gilbert 1-4, F. Adams 14-4, O. Lewis 13-40, N. Thompson 0-0, J. Morris 0-0, J. Kinloch (not out) 0-0, sundries 5-5. Totals 63 and 77—140.

Victoria: J. M. Bryant 0-32, B. Griadrod 5-4, A. Burchett 1-26, G. Elliott 0-9, G. Marshall 1-5, R. H. Whitlow 3-3 (not out), W. Hammersley 0-9, T. Morres 13-3, T. F. Wray 0-, J. Thornton (not out) 0-0, T. W. Wills 15-8, sundries 0-5. Totals 38 and 103—141.

Victoria won with two wickets to spare.

At Melbourne, 1860.

Victoria: A. Burchett 1-7, F. Wray 8-12, J. Huddlestone 13-8, J. M. Bryant 3-8, G. Marshall 4-0, T. W. Wills 4-20, W. Hammersley 4-11, T. Morres 1-10, W. A. Ross 0-3, J. Thornton 2-2, G. Elliott (not out) 3-5 (not out), sundries 13-13. Totals 56 and 99—155.

New South Wales: E. Samuels 5-2, J. Kettle 6-0, D. Dickson 0-0, H. Hilliard 15-0, N. Thompson 0-3, G. Gilbert 3-13, J. Clark 0-0, R. Murray 10-4, T. Lewis 0-0, E. Brown 1-9 (not out) G. Richardson (not out) 0-8, sundries 4-3. Totals 44 and 42—86.

Victoria winning by 69 runs.

At Sydney, 1861.

Victoria: Brodie 13-0, Mace 2-5, Bryant 22-10, Huddleston 7-4, Makinson 2-23, Marshall (not out) 12-1, Hammersley 0-3, Jacomb 0-0, Elliott 5-0, Cosstick 0-2, Hopkinson 0-0 (not out), sundries 5-12. Totals 68 and 71—139.

New South Wales: Ward 1-0, Clarke 4-1, Kinloch 3-1, Gilbert 15-1, Thompson 7-12, Beeston 9-4, Newcombe (not out) 23-2, O. Lewis 2-2, Rowley 0-5, Kettle 9-13 (not out), Richardson 0-0, sundries 10-3. Totals 74 and 44—118.

Victoria winning by 21 runs.

At Melbourne, 1862.

Victoria: Marshall 35, Mace 1, Bryant 3, Cosstick 10, Huddlestone 44, R. Wardill 36-5 (not out), J. B. Thompson 16, Makinson 19, Conway 0, Stewart 2, Butterworth 2-2 (not out), sundries 14. Totals 182 and 7-189.

New South Wales: Ward 0-7, Park 13-0, Saddler 1-1, Newcombe 0-9, Kettle 7-6, N. Thompson 15-12, Gilbert 6-26, G. Curtis 14-0 (not out), Rowley 1-4, Moore 9-21, Kinloch (not out) 0-1, sundries 10-22. Totals 76 and 109-185.

Victoria winning without the loss of a wicket in the second innings.

At Sydney, 1863.

New South Wales: Thompson 6-16, Clarke 8-1, Jones 0-15, Gorman 19-5, Gilbert 22-0, Lawrence 1-5, Newcombe 13-0, E. Gregory 3-13, D'Arcy 17-34, Macnish 12-1, Docker 0-1, sundries 7-6. Totals 108 and 97—205.

Victoria: Cosstick 4-6, Wardill 3-4, Huddlestone 0-0, Redfern 5-0, Greaves 11-(absent), Marshall 5-(absent), Wills 25-17, Conway 1-1, Cameron 4-4, Hopkinson 5-4, Hope 8-2, sundries 5-2. Totals 76 and 45—121.

New South Wales winning by 84 runs.

No match in 1864.

At Melbourne, 1865.

New South Wales: Caffyn 2-5, C. Kellick 11-22, Thompson 2-2, Cosstick 2-21, Hewitt 12-3, E. Gregory 43-18, Lawrence 3-23, Curtis 13-0, Oatley 2-3, Oliver 6-29, sundries 15-13. Totals 122 and 143—265.

Victoria: Gibson 17, Turner 12, Conway 33, Kelly 4, Fowler 37, Greaves 25, Phillips 2, Wilkie 3, Wills 58, O'Mullane 33, sundries 24. Total 285.

Victoria winning in one innings by 20 runs.

These particulars exhibit a large majority of matches that terminated in favour of Victoria; but, judging from yesterday's play, there is a probability that the latest contest to be recorded will be in favour of New South Wales. As yet, however, the match is not half over; and we have seen Victorians play a spirited and successful up-hill game. Nor have we yet earned in our first innings—although so good as far as it has proceeded—half the average that our opponents have ere now made against a very good team from this colony.

The weather was fervid and sultry, and it was quite a relief when an occasional cloud veiled the brilliance of his solar majesty or a breeze dispelled his hot breath. Spectators did not appear in large numbers at the commencement of the play, but in the afternoon about five thousand were present. His Excellency Sir John Young and suite, for whom a box was fitted up in the central part of the large stand, arrived at noon and the play then began.

The two captains, Gibson for Victoria and Lawrence for New South Wales, having tossed for the choice of innings, and Lawrence winning, he sent in the players of Victoria first.

Turner and Phillips opened the batting, D. Gregory and Thompson having the bowling. Hewitt presided at the wickets, Lawrence was at point, Gilbert long-stop, Caffyn in the off. Turner commenced an account with a hit to mid-off for three off Gregory, and a single by Phillips was added, when Turner was bowled off his pad by Thompson. Phillips was joined by Conway, and they saw two overs together, during which the former made a single. Phillips then played on a spinner from Thompson, and surrendered the second wicket for 5, to which he contributed 4. Some life was thrown into the batting on Robertson and Conway getting together. The latter got Gregory away to mid-off for a two, and in the next over had Thompson leg for two; Robertson followed with a hit in the straight field off Gregory for a double, and (a maiden from Thompson having intervened) he cut the same bowler for a double. A slip by Robertson, and a snick to leg by Conway for singles, off Thompson, were chronicled, when another disaster befell; Conway made a powerful cut, breast high, off Gregory, and afforded a smartly taken chance to Lawrence. Three wickets for 18, of which Conway made 6. Gibson was now associated with Robertson, and some good steady, if not brilliant, batting was shown, the bowling appearing to be too well on the spot, and otherwise dangerous, to admit of much dash. After two maiden overs, Robertson drove Thompson in good style, for two; and in the next over they added three singles—Gibson by a slip and leg hit—Robertson by a cut. Robertson's time was now come; he was engaged in the second run for a fine straight drive by Gibson off Thompson, when he was thrown out by Gordon. His 9 was earned in an excellent style of batting, which promised a lengthy innings, and a steady flow of runs, but for this untoward interference. Four wickets for 28 runs. After Greaves joined Gibson, the runs came very slowly, the first five overs producing but four a leg bye, one for a slip by Greaves, and two for a hit to mid on by Gibson. Greaves had Gregory to square-leg for a double, but that bowler immediately after sent a twister that upset his stumps. He had scored 3 and gave the fifth wicket for 30. The vacancy having been filled by Campbell, Gibson got Thompson well to leg (through the fence) for four, played him in the same direction for a single, and then received a finely bowled maiden from Gregory. Campbell's first success was a hit to mid on for a single off Thompson. His companion, after a maiden from each end, had Gregory to mid on for a double and a single. In the next over Thompson feinted a delivery, and finding Campbell advanced beyond the crease, stumped him. He retired for 1. Six wickets for 40. Gibson, who continued to bat cautiously though allowing very few chances to pass unprofited, was next in the company of Cosstick, who brought the total up to the half-century in the next seven overs, in the course of which he made a fine straight hit for three, and one to leg for two, and to these he added some singles. A maiden from Gregory was followed by singles by each for hits to short leg off Thompson, the third of whose over Cosstick lifted into the straight field, giving an easy chance to E. Gregory. Seven wickets for 55, of which Cosstick made 11. Another catastrophe was

at hand. In the next from Gregory, M'Pherson, who had joined Gibson, admitted a shot into his timbers. Eight wickets for 55. Wilkie now made his appearance, and played very freely. A snick in the slips by Gibson and two singles by his new comrade brought the total to 60. A little misfielding in mid-off by Caffyn enabled Wilkie to add another one, and Gibson got Thompson to long on for a three, and cut Gregory for a single, Wilkie following with a hit to leg off Gregory for three, and a drive off Thompson's next for two. A third run, and, indeed, a moderately safe one, was attempted for this last hit, but Gibson's leisurely movement toward the wicket most distant from the ball led to a sharp return over, which enabled Hewitt to stump. Gibson thus retired after a long innings (having been the fifth in and ninth out) during which he did not give a chance and scored his 22 from almost exceptionally sound hits. The score stood at 73, when Wardill and Wilkie were vis-a-vis. In attempting score for a leg bye, about which Gilbert showed a little of his playful artifice, Wilkie was run out. He played with confidence and freedom for his 12, a very seasonable addition with a comparatively low score at so late a stage of the innings. Wardill, not out, did not score. The innings closed for a total of 74, of which 69 were off the bat.

VICTORIA.—FIRST INNINGS.

J. B. Turner—3, 1—b. Thompson	4
J. Phillips, b. Thompson	1
J. Conway—3, 2, 1—c. Lawrence, b. D. Gregory	6
J. Robertson—2, 3, 1, 2, 1—run out	9
J. Gibson—1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1—run out	22
W. H. Greaves—1, 2—b. Gregory	3
W. Campbell, st. Thompson	1
S. Cosstick—2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1—c. E. Gregory, b. Thompson	11
J. M'Pherson, b. Gregory	0
D. Wilkie, run out	12
B. J. Wardill, not out	0
Bye, 1; leg byes, 3, no ball, 1	5
Total	74

BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	M.O.	Wickets.	Noes.	Wides.
D. Gregory	97	36	9	3	1	0
N. Thompson	95	33	10	3	0	0

THE LUNCH.

At 2 o'clock the cricketers, with their friends and patrons, adjourned to lunch. This repast was served in Mr. O'Brien's best style, with wines of the choicest quality, and in great variety.

The chair was occupied by the Hon. R. M. Isaacs (Solicitor-General). The seat to the right of the chair was filled by His Excellency the Governor. Among those present we also noticed Lord John Taylour, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Parkes), the Hon. the Minister for Lands (Mr. Wilson), the Hon. the Minister for Works (Mr. Byrnes), the Hon. the Postmaster-General (Mr. Docker), the Rev. Canon Allwood, Mr. S. C. Brown, M.L.A.; Mr. R. Driver, M.L.A.; and several visitors from Victoria, including Mr. Pavey, Mr. Aspinall, Mr. Waugh, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. Mann, Mr. Elms, Mr. Short, and Mr. Lynch.

After lunch, the CHAIRMAN proposed "The Queen," afterwards the other members of the Royal Family, making special mention of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Both these toasts were drunk with the usual enthusiastic expressions of loyalty.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the health of his Excellency Sir John Young. The announcement of this toast was the signal for prolonged cheering. The learned chairman said that his Excellency's presence on this and other similar occasions was expressive of but a small instalment of the interest his Excellency took in the game of cricket, which he had done so much to encourage in this colony. (Cheers.) It would be improper, and indeed unnecessary now to refer to the more important duties which his Excellency was called upon, as the representative of the Sovereign, to discharge. (Hear, hear.) The manner in which his Excellency had performed those duties would become the subject of historical record, and he had no doubt they would be recorded in such a way as that his Excellency would have no cause for annoyance when he should read what the historian would say of him and his administration of the Government of New South Wales. (Cheers.) But even in that respect his Excellency's doings would be recorded in a much more enduring manner in the hearts of the people of this colony. (Applause.) His Excellency's support of the game of cricket had been uniform, consistent, and such as to induce others to follow his good example. (Cheers.) To his Excellency and to his Excellency's predecessor (Sir W. Denison), cricketing was largely indebted for the advance it had made in this colony towards a national institution. (Cheers.) The learned gentleman concluded by calling upon all present to drink the health of his Excellency, and prosperity to him wherever he might be called upon to dwell. (Continued applause.)

The toast having been drunk with all the honours,

His Excellency SIR JOHN YOUNG said he returned his best thanks for the compliment they had paid him, and for the acclamations with which they had greeted the mention of his name. (Cheers.) He used to enjoy a game at cricket in other days, and he liked to see others enjoy it now. (Cheers.) He did not know, however, that he entirely agreed with an eminent authority in a neighbouring colony (a schoolmaster), who said that the boys who were best proficients at the sports of the field were the best proficients at their books and in study. But of this he was quite sure, that those who best carried on the sports of the field requiring skill and endurance were likely to bring both energy and thought to their studies. (Applause.) However this might be, studies ought never to be too long protracted. Some relaxation was necessary, and among boys as amongst men, too long hours either of bodily labour or mental application induced languid labour and exhaustion without corresponding results. Amongst the various pastimes which had been in vogue during this era, cricket was one of the best. It was pre-eminently a game in which fair play existed, and he liked to see fair play both in sport and in business. It was a game which interested the mind, while it exercised the muscles. It could be taken up at intervals without undue loss of time. It did not require any great expense, and led to no evil temptations. (Cheers.) He was happy to see that these intercolonial matches were likely to continue. (Applause.) He hoped they would be carried on for years to come with spirit and without anything like a disturbance of harmony. (Applause.) He said this in its widest sense, that he liked to see everything which promoted good understanding between the colonies. (Cheers.) He hoped the two colonies would draw as close as possible the ties which bound them, and cement the good understanding which existed between them, so that if any serious difficulty should ever arise, they would be ready to stand by each other. (Applause.) He hoped, therefore, that in sports and in business there would be frequent meetings and conferences whether in yachting, in rifle shooting, in racing, in cricket; or in those more serious pursuits and improvements which animated skill, and ingenuity, and progress. (Applause.) He had had a toast entrusted to him which he would now with great pleasure propose. He believed that in his position he might be considered as representative of New South Wales in giving a hearty welcome to their visitors from Melbourne, and he would conclude by proposing the "Victorian Team." (Continued applause.)

The toast having been drunk with three times three,

Mr. GIBSON returned thanks for the kind terms in which the toast had been proposed, for the enthusiastic way in which it had been received, and for the courtesy and attention extended to the Victorian team since their arrival in Sydney.

Mr. ASPINALL said he had the honour of being deputed by the captain of the Melbourne Eleven to perform the grateful task of proposing the health of the New South Wales Eleven. He did so for himself with the utmost cordiality, and he knew with the greatest warmth on the part of the Melbournites present on this occasion. (Cheers.) He had the honour, with their approbation, of assuring the New South Wales Eleven that they could not in this field, after the experience they had had of it to-day, fail to recognise the extreme capacity of the gentlemen who were their competitors on this occasion. Whatever the fortunes of war—whether defeated or not—they were at any rate glad to know that they had adversaries at least "worthy of their steel," and it was a comfort, when in a strange place and before a large number of spectators who had their own natural sympathies, to observe the generosity which this manly and athletic game encouraged. (Applause.) While it was impossible not to be surprised at the bowling and fielding of the New South Wales players, it was gratifying to find that everything achieved by the cricketers of Victoria had met with a ready recognition. (Cheers.) Whether lucky or unlucky the play had been accepted as worthy of the players. If they might venture to mention such a thing as betting, he thought they might say that at the present moment the odds were not very well ascertained, and that the luck had not been on the Victorian side. (Laughter and cheers.) He proposed the health of the New South Wales Eleven as Englishmen and as Victorians, because they were representatives of the manhood of the old country from which they had all sprung. (Cheers.) They had come from the same blood, and all these peaceful contests were for the benefit of both colonies, although it might be that the present was but for the glory of one. It was grateful to the feelings that, whether in luck or out of luck, the Victorian cricketers had such men to contend with, and it was specially grateful to them to be received with such generosity. They had come among competitors whom they must respect and admire; they hoped to be again successful rivals, but always generous, constant and faithful friends. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. LAWRENCE responded. He assured those present that the New South Wales team were doing all they could to win, and expressed his conviction that, whether they won or lost, the same friendly feeling would exist between the two teams. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of Mr. Darvall, who on former occasions occupied the chair he (Mr. Isaacs) now filled, and to whom the Cricket Association of New South Wales was so largely indebted.

The toast was drunk with much applause, after which the company rose and the match was continued.

At half-past 3 the Eleven of Victoria took the field, and Gilbert and Belcher proceeded to the wickets, the bowlers selected to commence the attack being Conway and Greaves, who began with the two maidens. A cut for two was then made by Gilbert off Conway, and in the next, from Greaves, Belcher played him to long on for a double, and followed with a fine leg hit for four. In the six following overs Belcher had Greaves to short leg for a single, and cut Conway for a double. He had earned 9 when Conway got into the middle of his stumps. First wicket for 11. For the next few overs Thompson and Gilbert made rather merry times of it. In addition to a leg-bye for two, Thompson had Conway to square leg for a double, Gilbert played him to long leg for the same number, and Thompson got a snick to leg off Greaves for a repetition. A maiden from Conway followed, and Thompson then brought up the total to 20 by a square leg hit off Greaves for four. Five overs followed with no other result than a hit to long off for two by Thompson from Greaves, who then gave up the bowling to Cosstick. Off his first Thompson obtained a snick in the slips for four, and the first of his second he played to mid-on for a double. Little was now being made from Conway, who was plying his occupation with a vigour and precision that rendered even safe defence a merit. In Cosstick's third Thompson unaccountably hit a ball round the wicket, and off the wicket-keeper's shoulder, giving a chance taken by Phillips, the long stop. He retired for 12, resigning the second wicket for 31. Hewitt and Gilbert on getting together were rather severe upon Cosstick, and soon augmented the score to 46. This brought on Wilkie with slows at Cosstick's end. These they rendered rather unprofitable, fourteen more being made before Hewitt skied Conway in mid-on and gave a chance admirably taken whilst running by Campbell from long-on. Hewitt earned his 19 in a manner well worthy of commendation; he not only showed himself capable of playing the slows, but also of dealing ably with the rapid and finely pitched bowling of Conway. Three wickets for 58. He was succeeded by Caffyn, who soon had a dozen runs accredited to him, whilst Gilbert, who appeared to be batting somewhat over-cautiously, was however gradually improving opportunities by singles. The total having reached 70, Conway changed from the southern to the northern end. In his first over after the change, Gilbert poked him up in mid-on, and was easily caught by Cosstick. When the parting was effected, the score was 73, of which Gilbert made 16. There was still a copious flow of runs when Gordon joined Caffyn in the next seven overs, both having Wilkie to square leg for fours, and not an over passing without one or more singles. The total was 91 when Cosstick resumed the bowling at Wilkie's end. In his first he bowled two wides, increasing the number to 93, at which it stood when the stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—FIRST INNINGS.

G. Gilbert—2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1—c. Cosstick, b. Conway	16
S. B. Belcher—2, 4, 1, 2—b. Conway	9
N. Thompson—2, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2—c. Phillips, b. Cosstick	16
R. Hewitt—3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2—c. Campbell, b. Conway	19
W. Caffyn—1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1—not out	17
G. H. Gordon—1, 4, 1—not out	6
Byes 5, leg byes 2, wides 3	10
For four wickets	93

BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	M.O.	Wickets.	Wides.	Noes.
Conway	129	25	19	3	1	[illegible]
Greaves	44	16	5	0	0	[illegible]
Cosstick	38	19	3	1	2	[illegible]
Wilkie	44	23	1	0	0	[illegible]

The play is to be resumed at noon to-day.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.

NEXT to the Cricket Match, the most attractive features of Boxing Day sports was the time-honoured regatta at Woolloomooloo Bay. To say that the regatta of yesterday was as successful as some of its predecessors would be to state what, in the face of the Intercolonial Cricket Match, and the commercial depression from which Sydney has been suffering for some time past, would be manifestly incorrect; but, although the attraction in the Domain had the effect of limiting the number of spectators, and the prize list was scarcely so liberal in some respects as it has been in more prosperous times, the regatta itself was an undoubted success, and we venture to say that all succeeding regattas in this locality will be successful so long as the gentlemen who have been the ruling spirits of this aquatic tourney for some years past continue upon the committee of management. The programme put forth yesterday was an attractive one; the prize-list, under the circumstances, was a good one, the weather was propitious, the attendance of spectators, both on the flagship and on shore, was numerous, and the affair passed off, happily, without an accident to life or limb. The wind was, perhaps, a little too strong for the smaller boats under canvas, but although strong it was steady and blew from the north and north east. The barque Record, Captain Grange, did duty as flagship, and she answered the purpose admirably.

The principal feature of the regatta was the yacht race, for which there were four starters—namely, Nereid, Haidee, Vivienne, and Ella. All of these are comparatively new boats, and one of them—the Nereid—recently built by the Messrs. Langford, tried her speed with other vessels of her own class for the first time yesterday. The race throughout was one of the closest and most exciting that we have witnessed for some time past. After upwards of fourteen miles of the race had been sailed over, the two leading yachts—Nereid and Haidee—were within a length of each other, and the other two were well up. Eventually the Nereid came in a winner, and her crew was loudly cheered as she passed under the stern of the flagship. The Haidee built by Lomax, was a good second. The pulling dingies under canvas sailed in the morning, before the wind had increased much, and hence they got through their race without many casualties; but in the afternoon, when the open boats and the skiffs sailed, the wind was very strong, and the result was that three of the skiffs came to grief long before the termination of their race, and one of the open boats—the Sybil—went down, while some of her crew narrowly escaped a watery grave. The three boats in this race were the Sibyl, Currency Lass, and Royal Oak. All three sailed very well while turning down the harbour, sheltered somewhat by the land; but as they neared the Sow and Pigs lightship, they encountered a very strong breeze and heavy sea. The crew of the Sibyl found they had too much sail on, but before they could shorten it the water came over so fast that the boat filled and went down. This happened within a hundred yards of the lightship, the Sibyl having a pretty good lead at the time. No sooner had the Sibyl disappeared than the Currency Lass (the property of Mr. R. Driver, M.L.A.), sailed by Mr. P. Murray, who was second, at once went to the rescue, and succeeded in getting five of the shipwrecked crew on board, the remaining one being picked up by a boat from the lightship. The Currency Lass, having the Sibyl's crew on board, proceeded up the harbour into Woolloomooloo Bay, and put the men into Mr. Want's yacht.* Another reef was then taken in her mainsail, and she continued the race, eventually winning it with ease. Many a hearty cheer rung out from the people on the flagship as Mr. Driver's boat passed the ship a winner, for after the humanity which her crew had displayed they deserved to win. Some of the crew of the Sibyl called at our office last night to express, through our columns, their gratitude to the crew of the Currency Lass for saving their lives. The only feature that we need notice in the pulling races was the defeat, for the second time, of Connor and Donnelly, by the youths, Punch and Yates. It was the opinion of some that the former did not do their very best; be that as it may, the boys pulled extremely well, and they deserve all the credit that attaches to their second victory.

The committee of the regatta took luncheon together at the residence of Mr. Rawack, where luncheon was served in excellent style by Mr. Phillips of the French Café, in King-street. Major Wingate occupied the chair, and Captain Grange the vice-chair. Justice having been done to the excellent spread, the usual loyal toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Governor-in-Chief," and "The Army and Navy" were given—the three former by the chairman, and the latter by the vice-chairman—and heartily responded to. The vice-chairman then proposed "Success to the Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta," and Mr. J. P. Lamb returned thanks. "The Ladies" were toasted by the vice-chairman, and Mr. W. J. Cocks returned thanks. The last toast was the "Health of Captain Grange," appropriately proposed by Mr. Lamb, and suitably responded to. The party then returned on board the flagship, and the remaining races were proceeded with.

Before proceeding to give a detailed account of the racing, we should state that the duties of umpire were satisfactorily performed by Mr. J. P. Lamb, and the starting of Mr. V. Brown left nothing to be desired.

First Race.—Youths under fifteen years of age, pulling a pair of sculls in dingies, not exceeding twelve feet on the keel. Course: From Cowper Wharf, round Fort Denison, and back to flagship. First prize, £5; second prize, £2.

Young Barb—F. Punch 1
Novice—C. Lyons 2
I'll Try—J. Hayes

This was an easy victory for F. Punch, who went away with the lead and held it to the finish, Lyons being second. Hayes protested against both, on the ground that they were over age, and did not go the advertised course.

Second Race.—Pulling dingies, not exceeding fifteen feet overall, under canvas. Course: From moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round Clark Island, round flagship, thence round Clark Island again, and back to flag-ship. First prize, £7; second prize, £2.

Barb—R. Montgomerie 1
Ariel—H. Wickham 2
Leisure Hour—J. M'Culloch 3
Lizzie—J. Hyland
Caroline—D. Boyd
Crescent—W. Watson
Dart—W. Murray.
Martha—G. Lewellyn
Elizabeth—W. Wilkinson.

This was a very pretty race from start to finish. The boats got away upon tolerably equal terms with each other, and kept well together for some distance. The Barb then went to the front and kept it, the Ariel finishing second, and Leisure Hour third.

Third Race.—Youths under eighteen years of age, pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course: From Cowper Wharf, round Fort Denison, and back to flagship. First prize, £6; second prize, £2.

Athlete—E. M'Leer 1
Eclat—J. Bell 2
Barb—S. Punch 3
Star—S. Fogarty
Shadow—H. Levien.

This was a gift to M'Leer. A few lengths from the start he took the lead, and was never afterwards asked to pull. Levien might have been second had he so chosen, but in the last few strokes he allowed Bell to come up and pass him.

Fourth Race.—Bona fide amateurs, pulling a pair of sculls in outriggers. Course: From Cowper Wharf, round Fort Denison, round boat off Cowper Wharf, and back to flagship. Prize, £8.

Champion—H. Freeman 1
Messenger—J. Hobson 2
Barb—R. Johnson.

This was a very hollow affair. Freeman went away with the lead, was never collared, and won with the utmost ease.

Fifth Race.—Yachts over nine tons, and not exceeding fifteen tons; time for tonnage. Course: From their moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round the boat off Manly, round the flagship, thence round the boat off Manly, and back to flagship. Prize, £20.

Nereid—T. and W. Langford 1
Haidee—T. W. F. Wilshire 2
Ella—Colonel Richardson 3
Vivienne—W. O. Gilchrist.

A pretty good start was effected. Vivienne had the best position in working out of the bay, and this she held for a considerable distance. All four were, however, close upon each other, and after turning down the harbour, rounding the boat off Manly, and back to the flagship there was not more than a length between the Haidee and Nereid, the former having the lead; Vivienne was about two minutes behind the leading yachts, and Ella was close upon Vivienne. There was another exciting contest in beating down the harbour, and in the end Nereid got to windward and was first round the boat off Manly, and this lead she held to the finish, and passed the flagship one minute forty-five seconds in advance of the Haidee. Ella was third, four minutes behind Haidee, and Vivienne was last.

Sixth Race.—Yachts not exceeding nine tons to rate as eight tons. Course: From their moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round the boat off Manly, round the flagship, thence round the lightship and Sow and Pigs, and back to the flagship. Prize, £15.

Australian—D. Sheehy 1
Gitana—F. J. Jackson 2

There was not much difference in the relative positions of these yachts during the first mile or two of the race, but after this the Australian gradually crept away from her rival, increased her lead considerably as the race proceeded, and won eventually by ten minutes.

Sixth Race.—All comers, pulling a pair of oars in light skiffs, with coxswain. Course, same as tenth race. Prize, £10.

Bart—T. Punch, G. Yates, and R. Yates. .. 1
Sabrina—J. Connor, J. Donnelly, and L. M'Kay

Punch and Yates cut out the work almost from the start, kept the lead to the finish, and won with ease. The result of this race took many people by surprise, as Connor and Donnelly were the favourites in the betting—some of their enthusiastic admirers not hesitating to lay two to one on them.

Eighth Race.—Skiffs, classed as watermen's skiffs, under canvas; fins, centreboards, and false keels excluded. Course: From moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round Shark Island, round flagship, round Clark Island, and back to flagship. Prize, £10.

Brothers—W. Smith 1
Our Nell—J. Phelps 2
Terror—J. Pashley
Susie—H. Woolnough
Emmeline—G. Mulhall.

No less than three of these boats found the weather too heavy for them. Susie carried away her mast, the Terror gave up before half the course had been sailed over, and Emmeline got disabled, and was compelled to bear up. There were, consequently, only two left in the race. The boat Brothers had it all her own way, and won the race by a long distance.

Ninth Race.—Open boats, not exceeding 22 feet overall: fins and centreboards excluded. Course: From moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay round lightship and Sow and Pigs, round flagship, round Shark Island, and back to flagship. First prize, £12; second prize, £3.

Currency Lass—R. Driver, jun. 1
Royal Oak—W. Creed 2
Sybil—R. and G. Yeomans.

The Sibyl took the lead from the start, with the Currency Lass second, and Royal Oak third. This order was maintained down to the Sow and Pigs lightship, near which the Sibyl filled and went down. The Currency Lass picked up the wrecked crew and took them up to Woolloomooloo Bay, where they were put on board a yacht. The Currency Lass, after having another reef taken in her mainsail, then proceeded on the race and won it with ease.

Tenth Race.—All comers, who have never won an advertised race, pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course: From Cowper Wharf, round Fort Denison, round boat off Cowper Wharf, and back to flagship. Prize, £8.

Barb—R. Kendall 1
Star—D. Thurston 2
Hebe—Shehan
Athlete—E. King.

This race lay between Kendall and Thursten, the other two having given up about 200 yards from the start. Kendall was the first to round Fort Denison, and he pulled home an easy winner.

Eleventh Race.—Bona fide amateurs who have never won an advertised race, pulling a pair of oars in light skiffs, with coxswain. Course, same as tenth Race. Prize, £10.

Star—A. Yeomans, J. Oatley, and R. Yates 1
Athlete—T. Roddam, H. Smith, and J. Barnett 2
Barb—T. and G. Welsh, and Mason.
Shadow—B. Lipscomb, H. Levien, and R. Hughes.

Star and Athlete were the only boats that went the course, the other two having found the weather too bad for them. Star took the lead in the first half of the race, and kept it, winning finally by any number of lengths.

This was the last event on the programme, and a move was now made by the spectators homewards.

EXCURSION TRAINS.—An immense number of persons availed themselves yesterday of the cheap excursion trains to take holiday trips into the country. At an early hour of the morning the ticket office was besieged by persons who desired to leave for a season the pleasures of the town. Every train that left the station in the forenoon was filled with a host of pleasure seekers, and indeed to find standing room in the various trains that left Sydney was a somewhat difficult task. There seemed to be no limit to the number of people, and though the Government announced that they would not issue more than a certain number of tickets, yet we are certain from the crowded state of the trains that the prescribed amount must have been far exceeded.

WATSON'S BAY.—Several excursionists, to whom beautiful scenery, and a fine, bracing, sea air, were so indispensable that they were not afraid of the burning rays of the sun, started yesterday, by land and by water, for the rocky village of Watson's Bay, which stands, like a sentinel, near the entrance to this country, on the edge of the Great Pacific. Of the great attractions of this lovely spot it is needless to write, as they have been at all times readily acknowledged by all who have paid the place a visit. Winter or summer, Watson's Bay may fairly stand comparison with any one of our suburban localities in all but the absence of those trees which the ruthless hand of the "improver," or the necessities of the household gods of the inhabitants, have, for the most part, swept away. Still, in the commodious inns, in out-of-the-way clefts of the rocks, and under the overhanging boughs of the never-to-be-forgotten figtree, there are refreshingly umbrageous spots where the pleasures of picnicing may be very happily illustrated. There were many such cases yesterday, where Mark Tapleyism was decidedly in the ascendant.

STEAM EXCURSION TO BROKEN BAY.—About 200 excursionists, tempted by the serene state of the atmosphere yesterday morning, embarked on board of the steamer Kembla for a trip to Broken Bay. After clearing North Head, however, a great many repented of their rashness, for it was blowing a fresh north-easter, which, coupled with a strong head-swell, made the steamer pitch about in anything but a pleasant manner, and before reaching the Bay the greater portion of those on board had very generously given their breakfasts to the fishes. This circumstance, however, did not in any way militate against their enjoying their dinner, for, upon the anchor being let go off Pittwater Wharf, all were as lively as ever; boats were quickly lowered for those who wished to have a ramble on shore, whilst a good few adjourned to the cabin of the steamer, where luncheon was served by Mr. Holland, the provedore of the Kembla. Shortly before 5 o'clock the bell was rung, and the stragglers having been taken on board, the order was given to turn ahead for the return to Sydney, there not being sufficient time to proceed up the Hawkesbury, in consequence of the Kembla not leaving Sydney until nearly 12 o'clock, two hours after the advertised time, thus making a very short day. As it was, all seemed perfectly pleased upon being landed at the Phoenix Wharf, at 8 p.m.

CREMORNE.—This picturesque locality has ever been a favourite resort on all occasions of a festive character, and yesterday it did not fail to draw a large proportion of the public. The Rotunda was devoted to dancing, and the merry-go-round was perseveringly patronised by the youngsters; swings, and other amusements, were also in request. Many groups of picnicers spent their leisure in a quieter way, and from the shady nooks and sequestered walks contemplated the brilliant and varied views which the harbour and the city afforded. The Culloden steamer plied from the Circular Quay to the Gardens every hour during the day, making the last trip just about dusk.

ATHOL GARDENS.—Athol Gardens, Bradley's Head, was the spot selected for an excursion by the friends and pupils of Mr. William Clark. A splendid pavilion was erected for dancing, and it need hardly be said that the excursionists were nothing loth to avail themselves of the facilities which were at hand for the enjoyment of their favourite pastime. There was a great variety of other amusements, which were likewise well patronised. The commodious steamer Transit was kept plying from the Circular Quay throughout the day, and this was an arrangement which admirably suited the convenience of the large number of holiday folk who spent the day at Athol Gardens.

MIDDLE HARBOUR.—Notwithstanding the many excursions both by rail and by steamer, the cricket match in the Domain, the regatta at Woolloomooloo Bay, and *fêtes* in every direction, thousands of our citizens were unable to resist the allurements of Clontarf and Balmoral. By 9 o'clock the Circular Quay was thronged at the western corner by crowds of well-dressed jovial holiday folk; and as fast as the steamships for Manly and Middle Harbour left laden with passengers, the multitude was reinforced by fresh streams of excursionists. The clangour of the bells, the shrill shrieking of the whistles, together with the grumbling of the steam pipes blended beautifully with the dulcet strains of "first rate quadrille bands on board," and made "confusion worse confounded." The weather at the wharf was considerably hotter and more sultry than could be wished; but the pleasure seekers were determined to enjoy themselves, and they went through every thing good humouredly. When they got out into the stream, the excursionists were refreshed by a most delightful breeze, and few things could have been more enjoyable than a trip down the harbour yesterday. About half a dozen vessels—the Paterson, Illalong, Comerang, Fire King, Black Swan, and others—were busily employed in conveying persons to and from Balmoral and Clontarf. At both places there were music, dancing, athletic sports, and, in fact, amusements of every description. Numbers of private parties snugly enjoyed themselves under the shadows of the rocks, on the beaches, or beneath the umbrageous foliage of the trees. On every hand were signs of gaiety and sounds of mirth. Clontarf was perhaps the most numerously frequented, that being the locality selected by the Catholic Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph for their excursion. The children of the schools of St. Mary's also formed portion of the excursion, the party consisting in all of some two or three thousand persons. Among the special attractions at this spot was Mr. Cunningham, the celebrated Irish piper, who was employed to perform on his union pipes. The children were well taken care of; and the excursion was very successful indeed.

MANLY BEACH.—A large fleet of steamships plied between the city and Manly Beach yesterday, and hundreds of our citizens agreeably spent their leisure there. Signor Vertelli entertained an admiring crowd in the enclosure opposite the Steyne Hotel, by his extraordinary and clever performances on the tight-rope; and large numbers of persons recreated themselves by dancing, swinging, kiss-in-the-ring, "Aunt sally," racing, playing at quoits, athletic games, and gymnastic exercises. Some strolled along the beach, others reclined among the trees. The people seemed jovial and happy, and there appeared to be no lack of recreations congenial to all.

THE THEATRES.—Wallace's beautiful opera, "Lurline," was produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre last night, and was put upon the stage in a style that merited a far greater amount of patronage than it received. The house was by no means crowded, but those persons who were present seemed fully to appreciate the magnificent scenic effects and the exquisite singing of Mr. Squires and Mesdames Hodson and Escott. There was little else to admire. The choruses were execrable; and the orchestral accompaniments were as bad as bad could be. At the Victoria Theatre the new local burlesque and pantomime, entitled "Tumut-chu, or the Prince of Wivinghoe," was played to a crowded house. Pit, boxes, and gallery were filled to overflowing. The burlesque fully equalled the anticipations of the audience, albeit there were not a few of those hitches which are inseparable from a first night's performance. The piece went very well, and the pantomime went still better; repeated shouts of laughter from the audience testifying to their thorough appreciation of the local hits that were introduced. At the Lyceum Theatre, Herr Greenberg's Circus made its first appearance before the Sydney public, and succeeded in pleasing a well filled house. The feats of horsemanship were excellent in their way, and the audience were by no means slow to recognise the merits of the performers.

THE GLASSBLOWERS.—Few of the many entertainments offered to the public yesterday were better appreciated than those of the Bohemian Glassblowers at the School of Arts. Both in the afternoon and in the evening the hall was well filled in every part. The extraordinary and artistic skill displayed by Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe and Mr. Payton, in the manufacture of glass ornaments, of endless variety, together with their explanatory remarks, forms a most pleasing and instructive entertainment, and there are few persons who have visited the exhibitions who have not expressed themselves gratified and delighted with their visit. The steam-engines, constructed wholly of glass, are by no means the least attractive part of the affair, and the distribution of prizes, which takes place at the close of every exhibition, also, no doubt, proves a source of attraction. The exhibition yesterday afternoon was got up more particularly for children, to all of whom a present was made. The prizes to be given during the week are to be of extra value; on Saturday afternoon an exhibition for children will again take place, when all children attending will be presented with a Christmas Box, and a selection of prizes will also be given to the adults present.

THE WAXWORKS.—Madame Sohier's exhibition continues to be a favourite resort for sight-seers, especially those from the country; and as there were a great number of visitors to Sydney yesterday, great numbers of people visited the exhibition in Pitt-street. Many recent additions have been made, amongst which are the Nelson murderers, and the notorious Burke, who was executed in Melbourne a short time since. The exhibition now has assumed somewhat large proportions, and well repays a visit. The rooms are well lighted in the evening, and the figures are kept in good order and arranged in the best possible position; in addition, a band of music greatly assists in enlivening the entertainment.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. MEARES.—At his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows and Springers; at 12 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.
MR. TINDALE.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. PITT.—At his Yards, at 11 and half-past 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.
MR. DAWSON.—At Mr. Thomson's Yards, Hunter-street, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers.
MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
MR. COCKBURN.—On the Premises of Mr. Abraham, chemist, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds, Fancy Goods, &c.
MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Salvage Goods from late fire, China Matting; at their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, barque Othello.
MR. STUBBS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Chili Flour, Manila Cigars.
MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—On the premises, 82, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Remainder of Stock-in-Trade, Glass Cases, Counters, &c.
MR. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brick Cottage, off Sussex-street, near the Victoria Foundry; the Queen's Hotel and Land, at North Grafton.
MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring-carts, Waggons, Harness, &c.
MR. THOMSON.—At his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers.
MR. EBSWORTH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.
MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Enamelled Ware, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
THE SHERIFF.—At the Commercial Hotel, King-street, at noon, Stock-in-Trade of a Chemist and Druggist.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Thursday, December 27.—At 11: Samuel Matthews, Joseph Spyer.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, December 27.—At 10: Jules Joubert and Eugene Becher, John Muir, Walter Enever, Isaac Simmons, James E. King, first. William Douglass, Henry Griffiths, special, for proof of debts. At 11: Francis W. Cook, adjourned single. Hebblewhite and Co., adjourned second. At *Tumut*: William Simpson, second.

Friday, 28.—At 10: William Burgess, John H. Meehan, Robert Armstrong, special. At 11: Henry Schwartz, Jesse Larter, Alfred Lorking, Dessauer and Garbock, third. Thomas M'Mahon, John A. A. Hake, James H. Norton, single. William Audsley, Isabella M. Kelly, second. At *Maitland*: William C. Bennett, special; Henry Ward, single.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTERS' OFFICE.—At 10 a.m.: Fraser v. Smith, adjourned minutes; Higham v. Hellyer, state of facts. At 10.30 a.m.: In Coleman's infants, to consider decree; Maguire v. Wilson, to examine witnesses.

The last novelty in the way of locomotion is to be among the many wonders of the Great Exhibition. It consists in a mechanical horse, which trots, gallops, or walks, as may suit the pleasure of the rider. He even prances after the most approved style, and neighs when that sound is agreeable to its possessor. This new mode of locomotion cannot be recommended on the score of cheapness, as it costs above 52,000 francs to construct.

PARRAMATTA RACES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WEDNESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

THESE annually established races commenced yesterday, and owing to the exertions of the stewards were completely successful. The meeting was considered a decided improvement upon those of former years, not only as regarded the arrangements of the course, but the racing itself.

A roomy and secure saddling paddock had been enclosed, and very careful provision made for regularity on the course. Notwithstanding the many counter attractions to the multitude, a large concourse of visitors from Sydney assembled on the course, which, with the park slopes beyond dotted with numerous picnic parties, presented a very animated aspect. The day was intensely hot, almost unendurable, and many who went upon the course with fair complexions left it with bronzed and sunburnt faces.

Subjoined is an account of the day's racing.

First Race.—Maiden Plate of 50 sovereigns, with a sweep of 3 sovereigns each added, for all maiden horses, at time of entrance; weight for age; one and a-half mile; second horse to receive his entrance money.

Mr. O'Malley's ch. h. Rainsworth, 5 years ... 1
A. Thompson's bk. h. Buccaneer, 4 years ... 2
Chaafe's ch. h. Kelpie, 6 years ... 3
Parnell's b. m. Fleur de Lis, 5 years ... 4
Gales's b. h. Saxon, 3 years
J. M. Kelly's b. m. Sunbeam, 4 years
W. H. Gibbons's b. m. Norman, 5 years
R. Pearce's b. g. Lottery, aged.

Kelpie took the lead at the start, but did not succeed in maintaining first position. Fleur de Lis took second position to the distance post.

Second Race.—The Prince of Wales Stakes of 30 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each added; weight for age; the winner to be sold for 30 sovereigns. If for 25 sovereigns, allowed 7 lbs.; if for 20 sovereigns, 10 lbs.; if for 15 sovereigns, 14 lbs.; any surplus to go to the race funds; mile heats.

Mr. J. M. Kelly's b. g. Tom Sayers, aged ... 2 1 2
J. Schofield's b. g. Plover, 5 years ... 3 3 0
S. Hill's br. g. Lottery, 6 years ... 1 2 1

Third Race.—The Cumberland Handicap of 60 sovereigns with a sweep of 4 sovereigns each added, for all horses; two miles.

Mr. G. Marsden's g. h. Albert, 6 years ... 1
Dr. Bowker's b. m. Maid of the Lake, aged ... 2
Mr. A. Thompson's ch. h. Marmion, 5 years ... 3

Albert winning by a length after a very close race.

Fourth Race.—The Hack Stakes of 15 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each, for all hack horses; heats once round the course; weight for age; winner to be sold for 20 sovereigns; any surplus to go to the funds; post entrance.

Mr. Fyffe's b. g. Gardiner ... 3 3 3
Wordsworth's b. m. Young Dora ... 2 1 3
Schofield's Dolly ... 1 2 1
J. Blacket's ch. h. Stringy Bark
Randledough's b. m. Ada
Best's Flying Childers.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHRISTMAS EVE.—According to my usual custom, I send you a brief account of the passing events at this festive season. The weather has more or less influence, as to the enjoyment or otherwise on these occasions. In the present instance the weather is most delightful. Unlike many Christmas Eves, when we usually have it hot and sultry and the heat most oppressive, this year the weather is beautifully cool and refreshing, and were it not for the customary Christmas trees and bushes with which the various shops, stores, and private dwellings are decorated, one could scarce believe we were at the close of December. The streets are crowded with people, all the shops seem filled with customers, large crowds gather round at one or two of the shops where the display in the windows is something more attractive than usual—the numerous green bushes tastefully arranged in front of the stores, the grand display of goods in the windows, intersected by flags and flowers, coupled with the immense blaze of light from the many fanciful lamps which throw their glare through the cluster of Christmas bushes, far into the roadway, had a very pleasing and beautiful appearance. The A. S. N. Company's fine steamer Coonanbara left at 12 o'clock at night with a large number of passengers and a quantity of wool. On the boat leaving the wharf the crowd gave three hearty cheers, which were responded to by those on board. The goods shed alongside the steamers' wharf was tastefully decorated with bunting, flowers, and bushes. During the evening the amateur band played several enlivening tunes on the wharf, much to the gratification of the numerous assemblage present. A party of Frenchmen paraded the town carrying bushes, chanting as they marched along.

SHIP LAUNCHES.—On Monday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, a large number of people assembled to witness the launch of the two new schooners, built at Honeysuckle Point,—one by Mr. John Scott, and one by Mr. Robinson. Both vessels have been some two or three years building. They are considered by competent judges to be two smart craft, and reflect great credit on their builders. The ceremony of christening the vessels was performed by two young ladies, whose names I was unable to obtain. The vessel built by Mr. Robinson was successfully launched, and named the Rose of Eden. She is a vessel of about sixty tons. The one built by Mr. Scott was named the Nil Desparandum, and is about 220 tons burthen. Unfortunately the launch of this vessel was not successful, as she stuck fast in the ways, after getting some distance down, and it was not before Christmas morning she got safely into her natural element.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE Mail steamer Lord Ashley brings five days' later from Auckland, her dates being to the 12th instant.

From the summary of the *Daily Southern Cross*, for the English mail, we make two or three extracts. That paper says:—

We are glad to be able to report the peaceful state of the colony. Formerly our monthly issues were filled with details of warlike operations, or outrages committed by natives on peaceful settlers. Now, our duty is a simpler and more pleasing one.

We have to report steady progress in settlement, and a profitable return for the capital and labour invested in our soil.

The natives would appear to be gradually settling down along the East Coast, and owing to the influence exerted on several leading rebel chiefs in the interior, by old Auckland settlers who have leased land from them for sheep and cattle runs, life and property are becoming safer, and the peaceful occupation of the country more certain from day to day.

Of course there are disquieting rumours; and these are not entirely groundless. All the natives are not friendly. All the influential natives are not friendly; but there is such a considerable number of them interested in preserving peace, and living on good terms with the Europeans, that we very much doubt if any attempt will be made upon the Waikato lands. Indeed, we have heard it upon good authority that the King natives look upon the Waikato as gone from them. They will not attempt to re-take it, if a sufficient force be kept in it for some time until it has been pretty well settled up; and in the meantime those most opposed to us will have become accustomed to our occupation, and soon cease to resent it.

The feeling of the natives is not so pleasant with regard to Napier and the West coast. In these districts the King natives regard the operations in quite another light. They challenged the issue of battle in Waikato; in Hawke's Bay and on the West Coast they allege we were the aggressors. Without arguing the question either way, we would simply remark that this feeling on the part of the natives is one which ought to induce caution on the part of the Government. And, so far as we are acquainted with their proceedings, the utmost watchfulness is exercised to prevent any sudden descent or surprise in Hawke's Bay. The West Coast is virtually a garrison, so that district may well be left to take care of itself.

So far, however, as we can judge by present appearances, the peace of the country is not likely to be disturbed; and if the present season is allowed to pass without an outbreak, and the Native Lands Act, 1865, is permitted to have full operation, we may look upon the native question as settled. The time will soon have gone by for making reprisals; and individual interests will have superseded tribal interests over a large portion of the North Island. The best guarantee the Government can have of the internal peace of the country is the acquisition of real estate by native proprietors. The old tribal usages and ties will be broken down, and every man will then act with a view to his own personal interests. As it happened formerly, one or two turbulent men involved a whole tribe, and were sufficient to disturb the peace of a district.

No better proof of the natives' desire to live at peace and raise themselves in the social and political scale could be found than in their anxiety to acquire Crown titles for their lands; and no greater mistake could be committed by the Government than that of giving effect to the Native Lands Act, 1866, which most effectually bars the transfer of native lands, except by permission of the authorities.

The operations of his Excellency on the West Coast have not been successful. Through the skilful use of the 18th Royal Irish, aided by the local troops, the rebels have been dislodged temporarily from the Patea district: and that is all.

Sir George Grey is now at his private estate, the island of Kawau, in Hauraki Gulf.

The present has been a season unexampled for its geniality. Farming operations have progressed without check, and the return bids fair to exceed all expectations.

The first annual wool sale of the season, by Mr. A. Buckland, was a decided success, and proves the superiority in soil and climate of the province of Auckland for the growth of sheep and wool. We think the wool produce this season will be about equivalent to the freight of two of our English ships.

The produce of kauri gum is large, and a very considerable number of Europeans are making good wages at it. Formerly, only natives devoted themselves to this industry; now Europeans and natives alike engage in it. Progress is also being made in the preparation of flax, or *phormium tenax*. It is manufactured into ropes and twine in Auckland, and is in demand by Australian manufacturers. This domestic industry, however, is only in its infancy.

On all sides, we find signs of progress. In the North, the Wangaroa coals are creating a profitable and increasing traffic; and the settlements both north and south of Auckland are steadily advancing in material prosperity.

The chief William Thompson has been recently conveyed from Matamata to Maungatautari on a litter. Thompson is very ill, and has been removed in order that he might have the service of a physician. Dr. Sam is attending him. natives are clearing land in the Upper Waikato for cultivation.

A correspondent at Raglan informs us that one of the King natives from Kawhia, where Matutaera and Rewi are, recently said to him—"The word of the King is, Let Kawhia remain as a refuge for my children and widows; those who want to fight may go to Taranaki or to Hawke's Bay. If the Europeans give cause of war it will be different."

A block of land at Lake Taupo has been lately purchased by Mr. Mackay, Civil Commissioner of the Thames and Waikato, for the Government. This is the place where the Governor recently proposed to station troops; but what he intends to do with it now is not known. The sellers were Te Heuheu, and other chiefs of Ngatituwharetoa.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR SYSTEM OF CAMPING.—The histories of the Crimean war and of the Indian mutiny afford abundant uncontradicted evidence that the diseases of which the devastating effects are felt in our camps during the times of active service are fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and pulmonary affections. Most of these are actually generated by the continued exposure consequent on sleeping on the ground, and for many years it has been a source of anxiety to those who make the sanitary condition of our army an object of interest and study to discover some means by which the evils which have hitherto attended on our soldiers when under canvas could be remedied or diminished. The subject has been under the consideration of many eminent officers and civilians, and among others, Lord De Ros, some time ago, invented a tent with a projecting cave, which is considered a great improvement on the structures formerly employed. In 1863, Captain M'Gwire submitted to several of the military authorities another improved tent with a most important addition. He substituted for the ordinary field blanket a field hammock, which keeps the man who uses it off the ground, and also provides him with a comfortable bed. The difficulty in the way of the adoption of this arrangement appears to be the additional weight to be carried by the soldier, as the hammock is 3lb. heavier than the ordinary field blanket. This, however, can form but a little obstacle in the way (3lb. is just the difference between the weight of the old musket and that of the Enfield rifle), considering the many advantages which the new invention affords. The tent is an old pattern tent enlarged, very roomy and comfortable, the door being fastened with straps and white-metal buckles, which method is much preferred to that of using hooks and lace, as adopted in Lord De Ros's plan. The great novelty, however, of the invention of Captain M'Gwire consists in the introduction of the field hammock to which we have alluded. Experiments have been made to test its qualities at various times at the Curragh, and within the last month at Aldershot, with such favourable results that the Royal Horse Artillery, the 10th Hussars, the 5th Fusiliers, and other regiments have the tents and hammocks now in use, and report most favourably as to their adaptability for providing against damp and cold. The cost of modifying the present camp equipage so as to suit the new system is only 5s. or 6s. per tent, so that the objection of being expensive cannot be urged against it. By increasing the radius of the ordinary bell tents eight inches, ten men can be readily accommodated in each enclosure, the heads of the hammocks which face outwards being at the same time forty inches apart. The bed can be pitched in a few minutes, the occupant is always off the ground, and the heads of the men are considerably raised above the draught from under the curtain of the tent. Too long has this branch of sanitary reform been neglected in the army, and it is to be hoped that it will now at least receive the anxious consideration which its condition demands. When it is remembered that by camp diseases alone an annual expenditure of £338,000 is occasioned in British India, it will be seen that the question is one of importance not only to those whom it immediately concerns, but also to those who desire the retrenchment of our national expenditure and the comfort of the defenders of our national honour.

France has so many things on her hands that we are not surprised at having heard as yet very little about the agricultural commission, with its three questions: "Is there any distress? If so, what is its cause, and what its cure, if indeed it can be cured?" M. F. Duguin has, however, anticipated some of the answers to these questions in a paper which will be read with interest by those concerned in balancing the merits of small farms and large farms. He says the distress does exist, not however among peasant proprietors, but among the tenants of larger farms. They cannot compete with the peasant: first, because the land is continually impoverished by absenteeism; next, because the towns are constantly drawing off their labourers. Hence, though prices fall wages rise, for two-thirds of the agricultural population are proprietors. Landlord and tenant, too, says M. Duguin, do not agree much better than in Ireland. "The French law never contemplated the existence of tenant farmers." The tenant exhausts the land because he gets no compensation for improvements. His lease only averages between nine and fifteen years. His rent is higher than in England, for the peasant (who hoards instead of improving) is always ready to buy his farm for a sum which will return more than any rent the farmer can pay. The peasant, on the other hand, is independent of the price of wages, or rather, as he never employs, but often gets employed, high wages benefit him. He is also independent, to some extent, of the price of corn, for he consumes what he grows; only 2,000,000 peasants sell any corn, while fully 20,000,000 sell a little wine, meat, milk, vegetables, &c. If he seldom improves, he rarely exhausts his land, or impoverishes it by absenteeism. In favourable circumstances he gets along very well with the help of poultry, rabbits, and perhaps his lean cow tethered to the roadside. (How he manages in bad times M. Duguin does not say.) Above all, it is from this class that the population is mainly recruited. The evils which do affect the peasant equally affect the tenant farmer: these are the heavy taxes on internal trade. It appears that a cask of wine pays fourteen "dues" between the South and Paris, and that, therefore, it is twice as profitable to send it by sea to London. Another evil, common to both farmer and peasant, is the deficiency of stock. M. de Lavergne stated some time ago, in great alarm, that the number of sheep had gone down from 31,000,000 to 27,000,000. No matter, says M. Duguin, we have more meat for all that, for the breed gets larger year by year, the old country sheep disappearing. Still the curious system of leasing oxen and cows for manuring purposes shows a great want of horned cattle. It is so general that there is a complete system of laws to settle matters between lessee and lessor.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has become a supporter of the Liberation Society. An anti-State Church campaign has been opened in Wales, principally with a view to ousting some of the numerous Churchmen and Conservatives who sit for various constituencies in the Principality, and at a recent meeting in aid of the object Mr. Goldwin Smith made a speech, in which he said there were two things—the English Church, and the Establishment; and it was because he was a faithful son of the English Church that he was a hearty and avowed enemy of the Establishment. Unless the Establishment died the English Church could not live, because an Established Church was a patent injustice. Even in England he saw a large body, perhaps now not far from half the population, dissenters from the creed of the Establishment, yet forced to contribute to its endowments, and till lately forced to undergo political disabilities in order that the Established Church might preserve domination. He crossed to Ireland—there he found a people miserably poor, yet compelled out of their poverty to support the Established Church. He came then to Wales, and there again he found that Church of which he was a member endowed with everything except with the hearts of the people—established in everything except that in which alone a Christian Church should be established. And he asked them to look at the results of that establishment—disputes, quarrels, and scandalous litigations, which not only were weakening the Church itself, but tended to degrade Christianity in the eyes of the people. There were within the Establishment, he was sorry to say, several Churches, not only differing in superficial matters, but differing in fundamental doctrines. The remedy for all this—the simple remedy for it—was freedom. At the present time a cloud seemed to be passing over the whole of Christianity, but freedom would dispel it, and restore Christianity to its former brightness. More than once the overthrow of an establishment had restored religion to life, and it would be so in this instance. Parliamentary reform, however, he urged, was necessary in order to secure religious equality.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says that Dr. Langenbeck, a celebrated German physician, has been consulted by the Emperor Napoleon, and that the result of an examination instituted by him was not considered satisfactory. On the other hand his Majesty has received sensible relief from a slight operation which he has undergone at the hands of Dr. Guillon, and it is added that this physician will remain at Biarritz, until his Majesty's departure. The celebrated Dr. Nelaton has also been sent for.

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THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

(*From the Spectator, October 20.*)

THE immediate future of the United States depends now on the resolutions at which Mr. Andrew Johnson may within the next few weeks arrive. Pennsylvania has given its decision, and the Pennsylvanian vote, from the equality which in quiet times exists there between the two great parties, is the test vote of the Union. It is no longer possible for the President to doubt that the North has almost unanimously rejected his policy, that it has determined to support Congress as against the Executive, and it has decided to impose conditions upon the South which will ensure the two primary results of the war—the freedom of labour and the ascendency of the North in the councils of the Union. If he can make up his mind to submit to these terms, to obey the people as he has so frequently expressed his readiness to obey them, the danger is over, and American politics will go on in their accustomed course. Congress will be very strong, and the Executive very weak, a law or two will have to be passed over the President's head, and there will be some relaxation in the reins of official discipline, but the evil will be temporary and endurable. The South will either yield and accept its new position as a strong but not a dominant section of the commonwealth, or remain outside until in 1868 the election of some determined Northerner demonstrates the futility of further resistance to the inevitable. The collection of one good crop of cotton by paid labour will greatly improve the temper of the great planters, while the lower whites will have time to perceive that as the aristocracy of cast cannot continue, the free-soilers are their natural allies against the aristocracy of the land, a danger which the planters are sure to perceive, and sure also to try to avert by granting the freedmen full political rights. They may lead the negroes if they like—a fact which comes out at every turn—but between them and the landless whites there is a deep gulf fixed. If Mr. Johnson will only yield, and suffer emancipation to be made a reality, the immediate future may be, if not satisfactory, at least endurable, but if not—

Then, say American Liberals, Mr. Johnson must be deposed. The President's term of office does not expire till March, 1869, and it is quite impossible that we can endure for two years and a half more a conflict between the Government and the nation. We cannot have our political course suspended, the negroes left unprotected, the army filled with democrats, the bureaus stuffed with men whom we do not trust, concessions made to Fenians, filibusters, and schemers for foreign war, all progress paralyzed, and all finance rendered uncertain, because of the wrongheadedness of a man whom we did not elect to be the head of the States. It is impossible, allow the moderates, and the fiercer men behind them add that, whether possible or not, at least it shall not be. The great project of removing the President, to which we have so frequently pointed as the inevitable alternative to his submission, is rapidly acquiring form. The extreme Liberals have been ready for it ever since Mr. Johnson vetoed the Freedmen's Bill, and now the nation has begun to perceive that the dismissal of a single officer, however highly placed, is a less evil than the continuance of political anarchy, of the old-world form of conflict between the individual and the country. Unfortunately, the difficulties in the way of such removal are unprecedented, not only in degree, but in kind. In a despotic country the matter would be settled by a short revolution, the objectionable monarch giving place to a successor more amenable to the national will. In a constitutional country the representative body would contrive to signify in some unmistakable way that it intended to be sovereign, and the executive would either be changed or the dynasty dismissed. But in the United States the people, while determined to change either their ruler or his policy are equally determined to preserve, if it is in any way possible, the forms of the Constitution, and under those forms it is nearly, though not quite, impossible to remove the President. The framers of that great document did not contemplate the contingency, but either from a belief that no such case could occur, or a lingering respect for the idea of kingship, or a wish to preserve the President's independence at all hazards, they left the law in a very uncertain state. The tribunal, indeed, is clear. The very able correspondent who writes to the *Daily News* exaggerates unconsciously the difficulties of the mere trial, for the second and third sections of the first article give the House of Representatives the power of impeachment by a simple majority and the Senate the right of trial. "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law." It is at other points that the difficulties begin to arise so thickly. Is the President to be tried as President or to be deposed first? The words of the Constitution direct that an impeached officer shall "be removed from office on impeachment for *and* conviction of" such and such offences, and it is almost certain that the two words are to be read together. Yet how try Mr. Johnson while Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the actual master of the most important witness—the Secretaries of State.

Then there must be an accusation, and there are *limits* to accusations. Impeachment is only possible for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," and it is not settled what those "other high crimes" include. No charge of bribery is even insinuated, and treason is defined in the Constitution as "levying war against the United States or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," and the Southerners are not now, technically, at all events, "enemies" of the Union. The President's legal powers are so very large that it will be difficult to prove that he has exceeded them, even in making appointments or granting pardons, and whatever the charge, it is indispensable that it should be clearly made out. His attack on Congress as a body "on the verge of the Government" might indeed furnish moral ground for an impeachment, for it was intended to deprive Congress of its legal authority, but a President's speech must be in the nature of things privileged, and to try a ruler for a speech would in any case be contrary to all American instincts. General Butler thinks a case can be made out of consistent attacks on the Constitution in making appointments, Mr. Johnson being accustomed to appoint a man on the last day of the session, and when the Senate refuses the nomination to reappoint him next day *ad interim*; but to make the Senate remove a President for an attack on its own power, is to make it prosecutor and judge at once. Besides, though he has overstepped the meaning of the Constitution, he has not even strained his words, and the Constitution, is always interpreted like a text or penal law. General Butler's second charge, that the President made peace, whereas that power belongs to Congress, is more definite, but if we are not greatly mistaken, he made it under the provisions of an Act intended, no doubt, to arm Mr. Lincoln, but still operative under his successor. The third charge, about the disposition of prizes, seems stronger, the prizes having been frequently returned by the President's own order to their original owners; but here the power of pardon may be pleaded with effect. The only charge which to us, as outside observers, seems tenable, is that the President has been guilty of a "high misdemeanour" in breaking the solemnly pledged faith of the Union to the negro troops—a charge on which there would, we believe, be irresistible evidence. Impeachment, however, in any shape is surrounded with difficulties, and the Liberals will, we believe, in the end be driven back upon a constitutional amendment. It is quite practicable, if two-thirds of both Houses and three-fourths of the States can be made to agree, to pass a constitutional amendment declaring that Congress shall have the power on a two-thirds' vote to order that there shall be a new Presidential election for the remainder of any term. This would not be a removal of the President, but would compel him to submit his claim to continue in office to the people, who, if they agree with him, will simply reappoint. It would therefore remove the objection that the President was intended to represent the nation, and not Congress. That amendment, moreover, besides meeting the existing difficulty, would have this further advantage, that it would definitely replace the sovereign power in the Representative Body whenever the latter is strongly in accord with the general sentiment of the nation, and to abolish the greatest evil inherent in presidential as opposed to parliamentary government. The power is one which it would on ordinary occasions be impossible to use, but which would remain as the strongest popular weapon in the legal arsenal, to be drawn forth only when the nation was substantially unanimous and the President unendurably out of accord with its opinions. A stronger defence against tyranny it would be impossible to frame, or one which could be less perverted by professional politicians. To pass such an amendment would be difficult, for it would require the votes of twenty-seven out of the thirty-six States, and the North can rely implicitly only on twenty-three or four; but to gain the other three will, we fear, be an easier task than to manage the impeachment of the legal head of thirty millions of men. They were gained for the amendment abolishing slavery. Should Mr. Johnson, misled by passion or ignorance, or an immovable conviction of duty, attempt any overt act against Congress, then, of course, impeachment would be easy; but if he confines himself to his legal power, paralyzes business, recognises the old Legislature in the South, and steadily vetoes Northern bills, impeachment will, we fear, be a dangerous process, even in the hands of the stern men to whom the elections will entrust the representative power. We do not mean dangerous in the sense that they may excite the President to armed resistance. That is the fancy of men accustomed to consider armies machines. The first order to the army to act against Congress would bring Mr. Johnson within the strict letter of the law, and the matter would then be very speedily decided. The South cannot conquer the North, and the South alone would be behind the President, who would in a week find himself without a Northern officer of mark, with his scattered army resolved not to fire upon the people, and a quarter of a million militiamen who have seen service advancing amid enthusiastic approval straight on Washington. But there would be danger of re-animating the Democratic party, of creating the sympathy which always follows any neglect of the true principles of justice, and of alarming every State in the Union with the spectacle of a central power which to secure a political end would strain the ordinary law. Of all solutions of the question, the best would be the voluntary resignation of the President; the next best, his enforced resignation under a constitutional amendment; the next, his submission; and the worst, his removal under a sentence which large sections of the people would undoubtedly consider unjust. The South would then seem to be headed by the legal chief of the Union, the North only by the creature of the representative bodies.

CARL SCHURZ ON THE STATE OF AMERICA.

(*From the London Evening Sun, October 1.*)

THE eloquent and temperate address of this powerful speaker at the National Hall, Philadelphia, on a late public occasion, is so deeply interesting at the present moment that we regret our limited space prevents us from transcribing it in full in our columns. Major-General Schurz was introduced to the assembly by Mr. William H. Kern. He commenced by noticing that—

"No discerning man can survey the present situation of affairs in this republic without perceiving that, although the war is over, the country is not yet at peace. There is a fierce contest going on between the executive and legislative branches of the National Government, in which the masses of the people are called upon to take sides. In the South we see symptoms of dangerous fermentation sporadically breaking out in bloody deeds. In the North the war of opinions is carried on with passionate violence. A gathering of men, euphoniously styling itself 'The National Union Convention,' has already called upon the people of the South not to submit if the policy adopted by the Congress of the United States should prevail. Everywhere the air is heavy with threats and apprehensions. . . .

"When the civil war had come to a close the problem presented itself of what is commonly called reconstruction. The principal difficulty of that problem consisted then, and consists now, in this—the political system of this Republic rests upon the right of the people to control their local concerns in their several States by the operations of self-government, subject to certain restrictions imposed by the National Constitution, and in the right to co-operate with one altogether in the government of the whole.

"This system was not to be changed in the work of reconstruction; but it was evident also that if reconstruction was to accomplish only the mere setting in motion again of the machinery of Government as it had been previous to the war, and nothing else, it would have forthwith invested the very people who had been in rebellion against the Government with the power in a great measure to control the very results which had been won, and against which they had struggled; and this would have been a surrender of the consequences of our victory to the discretion of the defeated.

"Here was a difficulty which struck the mind of every candid man at first sight. The immediate and unconditional restoration of the rebel States to the absolute control of their home affairs, and to power in the general Government, was so obviously incompatible with the best interests and sacred obligations of the Republic, so manifestly against all common sense, that when one of the greatest heroes of the war, led astray by a too generous error of judgment, admitted it as one of the stipulations of an armistice, the people, startled out of their equanimity by the mistake, raised a general outcry against him all over the loyal States. The hero I speak of undoubtedly soon saw his error, and the country remembers nothing but the gratitude it owes him. (Applause.)

It was, therefore, agreed that as quickly as possible all the attributes of the Democratic system of Government should be restored; but that the Rebel States should not have full participation in the Government of the Republic till by the imposition of irreversible stipulations it would be impossible for them to subvert, or impair, any of the results of the war, or to violate any of the obligations the Republic had taken on itself. At first, the speaker maintains, the President was anxious that the Government of the States and of the nation should be confided only to the tried, ever-faithful friends of the Republic. The people of the Rebel States were also ready for submission. They expected nothing better than that the North should dictate the terms of peace. This was the moment immediately after the close of the Civil War—when all that was needed could have been accomplished with ease. President Johnson next took the work of reconstruction into his own hands; issued proclamations appointing provisional governors for the Rebel States, and ordered them to call State Conventions. He declared that if there were but 5000 men of tried loyalty in a State, theirs must be the Government.

"But political power in the States naturally belongs to those who have the right to vote and to be voted for. Andrew Johnson began by prescribing the qualifications of voters. The loyal blacks were at once excluded from the suffrage; the right of voting was to be confined to the loyal whites. But who were the loyal whites? The President issued a proclamation of amnesty, and decreed that all participants in the Rebellion should be regarded as loyal men if they would take the oath of allegiance, fourteen specially enumerated classes excepted."

The result was that the true Union element was everywhere helplessly overwhelmed by rebel majorities. It is true Andrew Johnson deemed it necessary to impose conditions before their full restoration. He demanded that their State Conventions should declare the Secession ordinances null and void, which, however, not all of them did. General Shurz next tells us what he saw in the South as the result of the President's policy:—

"President Johnson had honoured me with a confidential mission to investigate the condition of things in the late rebel States, and I endeavoured to show myself worthy of that confidence by honestly reporting what I had seen and heard, and what I conscientiously understood to be true. Subsequently it appeared to me as if I had misunderstood the nature of my mission. But I dare to assert that every truthful man who knows what has occurred in the South will testify that if the official statements I have made convey erroneous impressions at all, they do so only by their studied mildness. My report has not had the good fortune of winning the applause or of exercising an influence upon the mind of him who sent me; but I console myself with the confident belief that in this country no individual, however powerful, can seal the eyes of the people by merely closing his own. (Tremendous cheering.)

"The people lately in rebellion, as soon as they saw their State Governments once more in their hands, saw also a chance to turn their power to account in a reactionary movement against emancipation. They were determined not to permit the emancipated slave to become a true freeman, nor a system of true free labour to supplant that of slavery. They used their power in that direction as far as the General Government suffered them to go, and, Heaven knows, President Johnson, although anxious to keep up appearances, suffered them to go far enough."

After powerful arguments in favour of giving every support to Congress, and hearty encomiums on the virtues and merits of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, the lecturer concludes in the following words:—

"Americans, the lines are drawn, and the issues of the contest clearly made up.

"You want the Union fully restored. We offer it to you—a Union based on universal liberty, impartial justice and equal rights, upon sacred pledges faithfully fulfilled, upon the faith of the nation nobly vindicated; a Union without a slave and without a tyrant; a Union of truly Democratic States; a Union capable of ripening to full maturity all that is great and hopeful in the mind and heart of the American people; a Union on every square foot of which free thought may shine out in free utterance; a Union between the most promising elements of progress, between the most loyal impulses in every section of this vast Republic; in one word, a Union between the true men of the North and the true men of the South.

"The reactionists, with their champion, Andrew Johnson, offer you a Union based upon deception unscrupulously practised, upon great promises treacherously violated, upon the national faith scandalously broken; a Union whose entrails are once more to be lacerated by the irrepressible struggle between slavery and liberty; a Union in a part of which the rules of speech will be prescribed by the terrorism of the mob, and free thought silenced by the policeman's club and the knife of the assassin; a Union tainted with the blood of its truest friends and covered with the curses of its butchered children; a Union between the fighting traitors of the South and the scheming traitors of the North; a Union between the New York rioters of 1863 and the Memphis and New Orleans rioters of 1866.

"You want magnanimity to a beaten foe. We offer it to you. We demand no blood, no persecution, no revenge. We only insist that when the Republic distributes the charitable gift of pardon and grace, the safety and rights of her faithful children are entitled to the first consideration. We are ready to grasp the hand of the South. We only want first to ascertain whether the blood of our slaughtered friends is already dried on it. Peace and good will to all men is the fondest wish of our hearts, and we are anxious to give and secure it even to the bitterest of our enemies, as soon as they show an honest willingness to grant it to all of our friends.

"We have passed through gloomy days of late; days of grievous disappointment, of deep humiliation, of sorrowful anxiety. But when, the other night, I stood upon the balcony of the Union League House and saw the countless multitude surging below, a multitude greater to number than the hosts which marched with Sherman to the sea, or the army of the Potomac when it swept over the ramparts of Richmond; and that multitude, as once our battalions were summoned to the battle-field by the paternal voice of Abraham Lincoln, now following the solemn call of the same voice issuing from the grave; and when I saw from that ocean of human faces radiating forth the electric light of intelligence and love of liberty; and when I thought that in the volcanic bursts of enthusiasm there was but one throb of the patriotic emotions which are to-day again swelling the great heart of the loyal North, then my soul felt itself lifted out of the gloom of dark apprehensions, and I ceased to fear for the future of the Republic.

"Then it became certain again, to my mind, that the great people of the New World, who fought a four years' battle of conscience, have not forgotten their exalted mission on earth, and that the very gates of hell cannot shake their mighty determination to wield, with a firm hand, the national power, until justice is done to all, and until, with safety to all, the Republic can be set afloat upon the broadest channel of self-government.

"We have heard already the triumphant morning gun of Vermont booming with increased volume; far off San Francisco has merrily responded; old Maine, in the North, stands ready to send us a cheering echo, and all over the land our hosts are mustering with the inspiring confidence that to march on is to conquer.

"Our time has come. Forward into line, Republicans. This is to be the final battle of the war. Let it be the greatest victory of right and justice." (Tremendous applause and three cheers for the speaker.)

RITUALISM.

(*From the Times, October 19th.*)

NOTWITHSTANDING the remonstrances of Archbishops and Bishops, the Ritualists still continue and even increase their extravagancies. These gentlemen maintain one convenient exception in their general enthusiasm for ecclesiastical practices. They exhibit a profound disregard for the ecclesiastical virtue of obedience, and refuse the slightest respect to the admonitions of their superiors in the Church. We do not believe there is any other profession in which such a unanimous opinion as has been expressed by the highest authorities against these practices would have been so contemptuously disregarded by those to whom it was addressed. The churches which were so notorious last spring are equally notorious still, and a visit to such a place as St. Alban's, Holborn, on the occasion of what is called the "High Service," is still sufficient to startle even the most tolerant of ordinary Churchmen. Priests, as they delight to call themselves, in defiance of the most judicious of English divines, are conspicuous in dresses unknown to the English eye for three hundred years. Three of these personages, bedizened with green and gold and yellow, and covered with black stripes and crosses, stand with their backs to the congregation on the elevated steps at the east end of the church. The altar is overladen with gorgeous ornament and illuminated at noonday with two great lighted candles. Pyramids of tapers, such as are seen in Roman Catholic Churches, are placed at each side; the chancel is emblazoned with tinsel banners, and the white surplices of the choristers are the only things in the gaudy spectacle which could remind one of the customary ritual of the English Church. Here, across an atmosphere which is faint with the odours of incense, the green and gilded priests are dimly discerned performing unintelligible manœuvres, bowing and bending and turning and crossing from side to side, until the recitation of the words of the service becomes the smallest part of their functions. Two white dressed attendants carry a silver censer, from which the fumes of the incense are incessantly tossed, now over the altar, now over the book from which the Gospel is read, and now into the faces of all the performers in the chancel. A fine organ and excellent singing, in which where it is allowed, the congregation join with impressive effect, supply the only legitimate element in the ceremonial, and the performance culminates in a series of flexions and genuflexions which can only be fitly described as the Elevation of the Host.

Such a spectacle as this in an Anglican Church at the present day is not a little perplexing to a common spectator. There is something we don't understand in the notion of grown-up men deliberately introducing such practices, and taking a share in such a performance. These gewgaws and flaunting dresses and candles and odours and gesticulations have in them something almost nauseous to an ordinary English stomach. There is, to say the least of it, a vulgarity of taste in this ostentatious display of gorgeous finery and oppressive perfumes. The aversion we feel does not arise from any prejudice against a musical service, or against a somewhat fuller ceremonial than has hitherto been usual in parish churches. On the contrary, there is no doubt that the general introduction of music and of a more impressive ritual has greatly increased at once the decorousness and the attractiveness of Church services. But there is a total difference between the musical service which was the extreme limit of Anglicanism a few years ago and the recent Ritualistic innovations. Such a ceremonial as that at St. Alban's stands in the same relation to an ordinary cathedral service as the green and gold dresses of the priests to the plain white surplices of the Anglican ministers. It might be hard to draw an exact limit, but the Anglican service is on one side of the limit and the St. Alban's ceremonial at the opposite extreme. It should be observed, moreover, that it is one of the most offensive features in such ceremonies that they are innovations on established custom. If these dresses had been continuously used since the time of the Reformation, we should probably have thought no more of them than of Judges' wigs and Lord Mayors' robes. But if the Judges had left off their wigs and their ermine three centuries ago, it is impossible to conceive the members of the English Bar deliberately proposing to restore these ornaments in order to add to the solemnity of judicial proceedings. These glaring dresses and elaborate ceremonials are simply the relics of less civilised times, and the very vestments in which these ecclesiastical performers flaunt, and to which they attach such ridiculous importance, have been shown to be nothing but ornamented varieties of the usual garments of the time of the Roman Empire. To make a point of reintroducing these gilded ornaments three centuries after they have been disused would in any other profession be despicable childishness; but to force them into prominence and make them of importance amid the solemn realities of religion is simply revolting to a reverent mind. It is common to say that such things are at least not worse than the cold and bare formalities with which public service was often conducted some years ago. But the frigid proprieties of a Puritanic service were at least honest and unassuming, whereas these Ritualistic antics are essentially affected and unreal. To Englishmen who have been brought up in a simpler atmosphere it is impossible that such ostentation as we have described should ever be natural, and to introduce what is unnatural and ostentatious into Divine Service is to commit the highest offence against reverence and good taste.

It would, however, hardly have been worth while to characterise these innovations in fitting language if vulgarity and irreverence had been the only evils with which they are connected. They would soon have disappeared before the rough reprobation of English common sense. But their promoters have now definitely connected them with a system of doctrine which, however abhorrent from English Protestant teaching, has always possessed a considerable attraction for a certain class of minds. A letter from a correspondent who narrates the instruction which he heard given in St. Alban's to a class of children will sufficiently explain what we mean. That there is a profound antagonism between the teaching of the English Church and Roman Catholicism is a plain, broad fact, which no refinements can be sufficient to explain away. Englishmen are essentially Protestant, and whenever their religious feeling has been thoroughly roused, they have reiterated their protest with continually increasing strength. Now, it would be idle any longer to disguise the fact that these Ritualists are openly teaching doctrines which are barely distinguishable from extreme Roman Catholicism, and are in flat contradiction to the most cherished tenets of Anglicanism. Archbishop Manning, in an address which we recently published, congratulated his audience that they were relieved of the necessity of maintaining the controversy about Transubstantiation, because the English clergy had adopted that doctrine, and were diligently inculcating it among their people. The statement, it must be admitted, was scarcely any exaggeration. The sermon preached at St. Alban's last Thursday morning by a well-known leader among this party was, if possible, stronger than the language quoted by our correspondent. If that sermon, like Dr. Pusey's, had been preached before the University at Oxford five-and-twenty years ago, the preacher would unquestionably have been promptly called to account. It is with this outrageous teaching that excessive Ritualism is now identified. The all but avowed object is to make the English Communion Service as like the Roman Catholic Mass as possible; and, in point of fact, any one who has seen High Mass in a Roman Catholic church has seen the "High Service" at St. Alban's. This "gilt gingerbread" school, as it was long ago described by Dr. Newman, is developing a systematic revival of that Romanising movement which was checked by public indignation more than twenty years ago. The other objectionable practices of Roman Catholicism are naturally introduced along with its leading tenet. Even the celibacy of the clergy is beginning to be openly advocated. The neophytes of this school are, of course, required to submit themselves to the dictation of the priests. The duty of Confession is avowedly inculcated, and, as the practice is utterly unregulated, it is attended by none of those safeguards which alone render it tolerable in the Roman Catholic Church. The weakness of women and the docility of youth are subjected to the uncontrolled domination of young and inexperienced clergymen; and, to judge by some recent publications of the party, this power is not very scrupulously used.

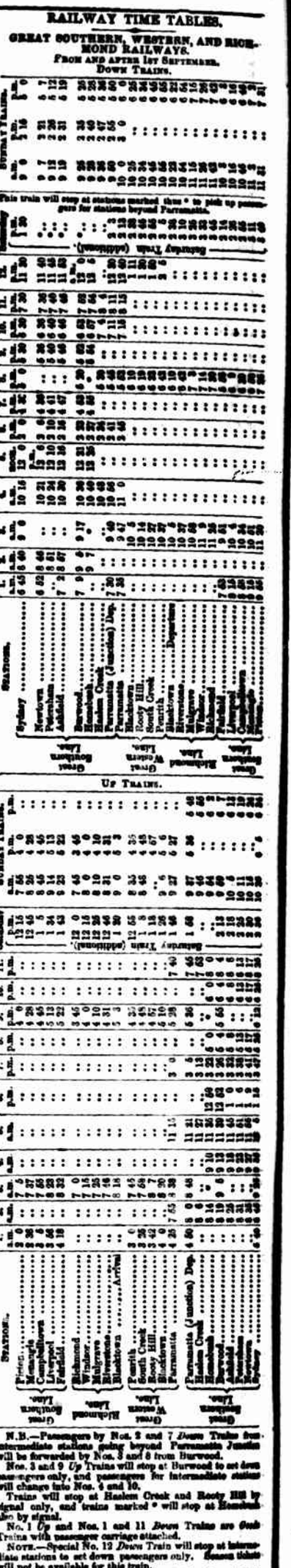
Now, when matters have come to this pass, we think it is time that some decided measures should be taken to repress such pernicious extravagancies. Folly might have been left to cure itself, but deliberate and systematic perversion ought to be encountered by stringent repression. No doubt, as soon as it is once understood what these innovations really mean, they will be sharply checked by the mere force of public opinion. The circumstances to which Ritualism owes its first spread had probably very little to do with doctrinal influences. In London, for example, the increase of wealth has produced a vast number of unemployed young ladies and half-employed young men, who, for various reasons, were denied a sufficient vent for their energies in the amusements of fashionable society, and who were only too thankful if the clergyman would occupy their fingers, and turn their musical taste to account. Fathers and husbands were probably glad that the women should find something to do, and, in the absence of any religious disturbances, they could see no danger in a little half clerical, half feminine excitement. We suspect, however, that they will look upon such amusements with a very different eye when they appreciate what is now the fact—that their easy consent is being abused to inculcate among their children the most obnoxious doctrines of Roman Catholicism, and to accustom their daughters to the practice of confession. This is not the first time it has been attempted to insinuate these doctrines into English society, and in all cases the attempt has no sooner been appreciated than it has been very summarily put down. In the same way let it be but understood what Ritualism means, and English fathers will soon interdict the unemployed young-ladyism of their households from having anything to do with it. But, though the evil might in time thus cure itself, we cannot help asking what is the use of Bishops if they cannot at least make some attempt to put a legal prohibition on these obnoxious practices and doctrines? It is their express business to protect the public against notoriously unlawful teaching, and we have some right to complain if we are so entirely left to take care of ourselves. It is not as if this were a doubtful point. It would be reducing Articles and ecclesiastical laws to a mere farce if it could be proved that they were incapable of repressing the very errors against which they were expressly designed. Indeed, in a recent instance in which this sort of teaching was challenged, the offender, a notorious Archdeacon, was condemned by the only Court which considered his doctrine on its merits. He escaped on appeal by a legal technicality, and the judgment was never reconsidered; but the result was, nevertheless, to leave on record a *prima facie* judgment against him. The issue ought at least to be definitely tried, or people will be asking what is the use of an Established Church if it cannot maintain established doctrines. It is ridiculous to plead that these new-fangled practices are popular. In point of fact, they are only popular among a certain class; but if a clergyman were to preach Mahomedanism, and declare it was Anglicanism, he would no doubt find followers, and have some ground for the customary excuse that he was meeting a want of the day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

FROM AND AFTER 1ST SEPTEMBER.

DOWN TRAINS.



N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 9 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rocky Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

Nos. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are Goods Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 12 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations.	Passengers.				Goods.		Sunday passenger.
Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 30	3 30	10	10 0	7 15	9 30
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 35	10	10 7	7 20	9 35
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 45	10	10 25	7 30	9 45
Hexham	7 47	12 8	4 2	10	10 37	7 47	9 57
East Maitland ..... Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 25	11	22	8 10	10 15
East Maitland ..... Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 30	11	22	8 15	10 20
West Maitland ..... Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 40	11	29	8 25	10 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 45	11	37	8 30	10 35
*Wellombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 50	12	5	8 35	10 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	5 4	12	27	8 47	10 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 28	1	59	9 11	11 16
Singleton	9 45	2 10	6 0	1	50	9 45	11 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	7 15	3 30
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 40	8 15	4 5
Lochinvar	8 19	12 37	4 7	4 20	8 12	8 47	4 37
*Wellombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	8 47	4 37
West Maitland ..... Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	8 52	4 42
West Maitland ..... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 39	8 59	4 49
East Maitland ..... Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 16	8 45	9 10	5 0
East Maitland ..... Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	9 15	5 10
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	9 35	5 33
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	9 50	5 50
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	10 3	6 3
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	10 8	6 10

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8	0 8	35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4	54
East Maitland	8	10 8	45	12 30	1	2 20	4	15
West Maitland ..... Arr.	8	25		12 47	....	2 33	4	30 ....
West Maitland	8	25		12 47	2	40		30
East Maitland	8	15 8	50	12	1	2	4	10
Morpeth ..... Arr.	8	25	9	0 12	45	1	15	3

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

	Goods.			Sunday Trains.			
Trains leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Morpeth	11	10	5	6 8	0 8	3	4
East Maitland	11	25	5	15 8	10 8	4	5
West Maitland ..... Arr.	11	42		8 25		4	30 ....
West Maitland	....	5	5		8 35		4
East Maitland	11	30	5	20 8	15 8	4	20
Morpeth ..... Arr.	11	40	5	30 8	25 9	0	4

* Trains will stop at Wellombi Road by signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL respectfully inform the public that, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership, they have resolved on offering their well-selected and VALUABLE STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, STERLING SILVER PLATE, and other articles, at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The superior character of their importations, and the favourable reputation enjoyed by the firm for many years, renders exaggerated statements unnecessary as to the quality of the goods, or the substantial advantages now offered to purchasers.

The stock consists of
Gold and silver watches, best London make
Ladies' gold enamel watches
Ladies' pendant earrings, new patterns
Gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, and chains
Diamond and gem rings, studs, and pins
Scarf rings, signet rings, albert chains
Sterling silver forks, spoons, and other articles
Ladies' dressing cases
Presentation cups and centrepieces
Electro-plate, by Elkington and others
French and English clocks
Binocular glasses, telescopes, stereoscopes
Microscopes, magnifying glasses, compasses
Spectacles, in gold, silver, or steel
Astronomical telescopes, library globes
Barometers, thermometers, rain gauges, &c.
Gauging rods, Sykes's hydrometers, &c.
Tranter's revolving carbines, for horseback
Surveying instruments
Philosophical instruments, magic lanterns, and other articles too numerous to particularise.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—G. C. COOKE begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has just returned from England, where he has selected a very handsome assortment of gold and silver watches, ladies' and gentlemen's chains and rings, and a magnificent assortment of brooches, eardrops, lockets, breastpins, necklets, and every description of jewellery.

A large and splendid variety of clocks: an early inspection invited.

G. C. C. begs to inform the public that, having bought for cash, he is enabled to offer them at greatly reduced prices.

G. C. COOKE, 231, Pitt-street, between King-street and Victoria Theatre.

WILLCOX and Gibbs's Family Sewing Machines. B. B. Hebblewhite, 432, George-street nr. Rl. Hotel.

AMERICAN COOKING and ROASTING STOVES, all sizes. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st.

BILLIARD TABLES, just landed, in good order, with extra furniture. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Forest Lodge Estate—Allotment, 40 feet frontage, good five-roomed Brick HOUSE; situation undeniable. T. S. HARWOOD, Surveyor, Ultimo Estate Office, Ultimo.

FOR SALE, 100 pure bred Durham COWS, the pick of R. W. Cox, Esq.'s Goangro cattle. Apply to G. M. PITT.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, delivered on the Flinders, or Gulf of Carpentaria, 6000 aged EWES, in splendid condition, to lamb in March.
PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, by the undersigned, on the Clarence River, N. S. W.
800 bullocks, 2 to 5 years.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

2000 VERY Superior Store BULLOCKS, Clarence
1000 highly-bred Cows, Richmond
1000 good store Bullocks, New England
2000 Mixed Cattle, ditto
Various lots on the M'Intyre, Balonne, and Darling Downs.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

STORE SHEEP.—In Queensland and New South Wales. 60,000 Store Sheep.
STORE CATTLE—In Queensland and New South Wales, 10,000 Head, mixed.
IRWIN and TURNER.
171, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—
5500 bullocks, on the Clarence
2500 cows, ditto ditto
2000 equal sexes, on the Balonne
2000 ditto, on the Burnett.
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STORE SHEEP.—40,000 store wethers, on Darling Downs, delivered after shearing
30,000 store wethers, on the Dawson.
For SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

BREEDING SHEEP for SALE.—
12,000 maiden ewes, Darling Downs
10,000 ewes, 4 and 5 years, ditto ditto
30,000 ditto, maidens to full-mouthed, on the Dawson.
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of horses, waggon, and harness complete
10 good horses, just arrived from the country
Horses and drays, spring-carts, waggons, harness, &c.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

American Buggies.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at the risk of the former purchaser,
The following first-class buggies:—
Slide seat top buggy, to carry two or four persons, trimmed with best blue cloth, and morocco leather, lamps and shafts
Cut-up turn out top buggy, manufactured by Armstrong and Co., New Haven, Connecticut, to carry two or four persons, has varnished wheels and undercarriage, fitted with patent break, lamps, driving rail and shafts.
Cash no-top buggy, trimmed with brown cloth, has varnished wheels and undercarriage, shafts
Concord no-top buggy, painted green, with boot to open behind, shafts
Dogcart buggy, to carry four persons, painted blue, and trimmed to match, shafts.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Messrs. Christian to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
500 very prime fat sheep, direct from Liverpool Plains.

Prime Fat Wedders.

At the Yards, Hunter-street, THIS DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. N. Brunker, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock noon,
200 prime fat wedders, just arrived from the Hunter.

Prime Paddock-fed Wedders.

At the Yards, Hunter-street, THIS DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON will sell by auction, at the Yards, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
200 prime wedders, fattened in Mr. Macarthur's lucerne paddocks, Macquarie Fields, and represented as very superior.

Postponement of Sale of Fat Sheep.

HARRISON and JONES beg to intimate that their sale of fat sheep, advertised to take place at Mr. Buchan Thomson's Yards, this day (Thursday), is POSTPONED till a future day, of which due notice will be given, the sheep not having arrived.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FELLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The noted BR Brand.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. D. Brown to sell, at Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY 27th December, at 11 o'clock,
70 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, sharp, THIS DAY,
A superior lot of milch cows and springers.
And at 12 o'clock sharp.
Fat calves, lambs, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Loder to sell, at Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY 27th December, at 11 o'clock,
148 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

Penrith.

200 head of Store Bullocks and Cows.

For Sale, SATURDAY, 29th December.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from John Town, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Penrith, on SATURDAY next, 29th December, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of superior store cattle, consisting of bullocks, from 3 to 4 years old, and cows from 2 to 4 years.
The cattle will be classed, and sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Andrew M'Kenzie to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
201 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. David Pye to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 27th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
350 prime fat sheep, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. H. Hammond, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. J. Tucker, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 27th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
200 prime fat sheep, in lots.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., to sell by auction, at Mr. B. Thomson's Sale Yards (corner of Castlereagh and Hunter streets), on the above-named day,
600 splendid fat wethers, from Collaroy (the first draft of the flock). These sheep are said to weigh 60 lbs., and their condition is very prime.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash.

Important Clearing-out Sale at Exeter Farm, South Creek.

Household Furniture, Farm Implements, Draught and Saddle Horses, Milch Cows, Drays, Spring Carts, Harness, Oaten Hay, Produce, &c.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from C. H. Roberts, Esq. (who is retiring from the farming business), to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Ground at Exeter Farm, South Creek.
The whole of the furniture, stock, and other effects, comprising—
Splendid rosewood piano, by Broadwood
Music stool
Davenport chairs
Mahogany secretary
Chiffonier
Telescope table
Pier glasses
Carpet fixtures, &c.
Iron and cedar bedsteads
Bedding
Chests of drawers
Toilet glasses
Dressing tables
Washstands &c., &c.
Kitchen utensils
Dresser
Tables
Chairs
Wash-tubs
Large boiler, &c., &c.
Iron ploughs, by Ransome and Sims
Harrows
Roller
Corn thrasher, &c.
Also,
30 tons oaten hay
40 bushels wheat
60 bushels rye
Drays, spring carts, harness
Draught and saddle horses
Milch cows
Pigs, poultry, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
A Luncheon will be provided.

Weekly Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, December 27th, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
100 bales wool
200 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

At his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock,
30 casks tallow.

Clearing-out Sale.
To Close Consignments.

FRIDAY, 28th instant.

MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Balances of several packages of drapery, slops, &c., to close consignments
Comprising
Greys, long cloths, prints, derrys, Scotch twills, India twills, spot books
Crinolines, stays, white cotton hose, brown half-hose, dress stuffs, felt and straw hats
Boys', youths', and men's mole trousers, regatta and Scotch twilled shirts, printed and wove flannels, summer clothing, &c.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of R. A. Newman.
On the premises, 50, New Pitt-street.

FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock.

To Captains of Ships, Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

Bottled Ale and Porter, Claret, Sherry, Cordials, Tea, Sardines, Sugar, Bottled Fruits, Oils, Vinegar, Curry Powder, Hams, Bacon, Pickles, and sundries appertaining to a provision store.
Also,
2 Weighing-machines, Iron Safe, Office Table and Fittings, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 50, New Pitt-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Abraham Abraham, Chemist.
On the Premises, George-street, near Royal Hotel.
To Chemists, General Dealers, and others.

THURSDAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,
The whole of the drugs, chemicals, brushes, seeds, counters, glass cases, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday, December 28.

GENERAL CLEARING-OUT SALE.

To Close Consignments.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
Enamelled ware
Toilet sets
Cash boxes
Date racks
Funnels
Toys, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, December 29.
At Australian Bond.

Thomas' Virginia Twist Tobacco.

To Tobacconists, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, on FRIDAY next, December 29, 1866, at 11 o'clock,
10 quarter-tierces Thomas' Virginia twist tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale to Close Accounts to the end of the year.

FRIDAY, 28th.
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A number of broken packages, drapery, dress goods, clothing, &c., to close accounts to the end of the year.
Particulars in a future issue.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BROMPTON ESTATE, NEWTOWN.
CHOICE BUILDING SITES,
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

Title under Torrens's Act.

Day of Sale, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 5th January.

F. E. RISHWORTH has been favoured with instructions from the proprietors to dispose of by public competition, on the Ground, Cook's River Road, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 5th January, at 2 o'clock,
A large portion of the above well-known estate.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.
LUNCH PROVIDED.

☞ For particulars apply to the auctioneer, at his offices, No. 401, George-street; or to Mr. George Langhorne, estate agent, Newtown Road.

Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.
To close various accounts to end of the year.

FRIDAY, 28th December.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
The balances of numerous invoices, comprising
General drapery, slops, hats, hosiery, gloves, calicos, woollens, &c.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, December 27th.

Final Clearance Sale of
Jewellery
Watches
Clocks
Platedware, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. will resume the sale by auction, on the premises, No. 82, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, of the
Remainder of the stock-in-trade; also,
The glass cases, counters
Regulator clock, &c., &c.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

32-64th Shares in
The Fine Barque
OTHELLO.
Now discharging at the Circular Quay.

For Sale by Public Auction.
. By order of the Executors of the late Mr. John Brown.

THURSDAY, 27th December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Thirty-two sixty-fourth shares of and in the fine barque OTHELLO.
342 tons register, but carries over 400 tons.

DIMENSIONS.

Length	115 feet
Breadth	27 feet 5-10ths
Depth	14 feet.

She is well built, copper fastened, was thoroughly overhauled and remetalled 5 months ago, and has a first-class veritas certificate for 4 years.
The Othello is now discharging at the Circular Quay, where she may be inspected, and every facility will be afforded intending purchasers to thoroughly examine the vessel.
She is well found and in perfect sea-going order.
Inventory in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, December 27th, at half-past 10 sharp

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Dealers in Fancy Goods, Electro-plate Cutlery, &c.
To Country Buyers and Shippers
To Parties Furnishing, and others.
Great Unreserved Sale by Auction of Salvage Goods saved from the late fire in King-street.

On account of whom it may concern.
Removed from the Warehouse of Messrs. C. and J. Abrahams.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, December 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the salvage goods from the late fire, consisting of
Electro-plate of the best quality
Tea and coffee services
Spoons, forks, fish slices, ladles
Ivory table cutlery, Rodgers and Sons' best
Ditto ditto, Hobson's
Solid leather portmanteaus, all sizes
Bazil ditto, ditto
Carpet bags in variety
Leather and fancy bags
Cricket bats, balls, leggings—Duke's best
Clapshaw's bats
Silver-mounted meerschaum pipes
8-day clocks
Brass clocks with alarms
Tooth, nail, hair, and clothes brushes
Scrubbing brushes, dandy brushes
Water-brushes and horse-clothing
Silver-mounted riding whips
Malacca and other canes
Opera-glasses in pearl and ivory
Field-glasses and telescopes
Flutinas and musical instruments
Flutes, flageolets, horns
Concertinas, English and foreign
Harmoniums, by Alexandre
Purses, portemonnaies of every description
Perfumery—Rimmel's
Gosnell's
Phillipson's
Price's
Piesse and Lubin's
Fancy soaps
Sponges
Eau de cologne
Lavender water
Penknives, scissors, castrating knives
Razors, razor strops
Corkscrews
Silver-mounted dressing-glasses
Workboxes in variety
Papier mache goods
Cutty pipes, pouches, cachous
Amber stems and mouthpieces
Ledgers, journals, day books
Account books
Envelopes, note paper
Foolscap letter paper
Mavor's spellings, Murray's grammars
Ready reckoners
Memorandum books, pocket books
Lead pencils, drawing pencils
Paint boxes and colours
Chessmen, cribbage boards, dice
Playing cards, smelling bottles
Twine, violins and bows
Wrapping papers
Butchers' knives and steels
Bread knives and plates
Carving knives
Sardine openers
Oyster knives
Carpenters' tools of all descriptions
Toys and dolls, in variety
Beads, suitable for the Islands trade
Fine gold and other jewellery
Feeding bottles, Maw's
Cherry tooth paste
Pomades of all descriptions
Magic lanterns and slides
Chinese lanterns and balloons
Shoe brushes
Games and puzzles
Billiard cues and balls
Tops, wafers, and chalk
Slates and pencils
Back, side, poll, and tooth combs
Puff boxes, violet powder
Inkstands, sealing wax, and tape
And a vast quantity of sundries.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, December 27th, at half-past 10, sharp

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Drapers and others.

For positive unreserved Sale by auction, to close a Consignment account.

299 Rolls China Matting.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received positive instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, December 27th, at half-past 10 sharp,
299 rolls China matting.
Terms at sale.

COMPTON'S PRIME HAMS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases Compton's prime hams.
Just landed, in first-rate order.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
500 Cases.

For Sale by Auction, without reserve.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
About 500 packages oilmen's stores.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.
350 Bags.
Various samples, small lots.

To close several shipments.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 28th December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
About 350 bags Mauritius sugars, various samples, the balances of cargoes, ex Robert Passenger, Ingaranis, &c.
Terms at sale.

HOPS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
20 bales hops.
Terms at sale.

Ration Sugar.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
10 tons superior ration sugar, in small mats.
Terms at sale.

FINE NEW CURRANTS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
50 barrels prime new Patras currants, just landed.
Terms at sale.

ELEME RAISINS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
100 boxes Eleme raisins.
Terms at sale.

Important and Attractive Auction Sale of Groceries, Sugars
Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Provisions, and Sundries.

FRIDAY, 28th December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of oilmen's stores, sugars, groceries, fruits, provisions, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock,
At No. 6, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte
Glass, China, Electroplate
Choice Engravings
Brass Bedsteads and Bedding
Marble Washstands, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Hunter, to sell by auction, at her residence,
The whole of her household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Chili Flour.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, December 27th, at 11 o'clock,
117 bags Chili flour.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Manila Cigars.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, December 27th, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases Manila cheroots
Each 10 M.
In bond.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

BARQUE MARIAN.

In the Assigned Estate of Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Trustees, Messrs. J. L. Montefiore, J. R. Young, and J. B. Rundle, Esqs.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The FINE BARQUE MARIAN, OF 500 TONS BURTHEN.
This vessel has just returned from the WEST COAST TO MELBOURNE, and DELIVERED HER CARGO OF FLOUR THERE WITHOUT A STAIN. She can be economically worked, is well found in sails, ground tackle, and is ready for sea at a moment's notice. She is now lying off the Gas Works, where she can be inspected, and every information afforded intending purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Californian Flour.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Spirit of the Seas, from San Francisco.

R. F. STUBBS will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, on FRIDAY, December 28th, at 12 o'clock,
About 60 tons Golden Gate flour.
Now being discharged.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

MAGNIFICENT SQUATTING PROPERTIES.
in those most favoured districts of
LIVERPOOL PLAINS and the GWYDIR.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the PROPRIETOR to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 22nd January,
The following sheep and stations, being a portion of the CELEBRATED RUNS OF J. C. LLOYD, Esq., M.P., comprising some of the VERY CHOICEST PASTORAL PROPERTIES IN THE COLONIES,
and situate in the Liverpool Plains and Gwydir districts.

LOT 1.
60,000 SHEEP, with the stations known as BUMBLE GURLEY and NORTH MILLIE, consisting of a vast extent of the very BEST SHEEP COUNTRY to be found in Australia, with ABUNDANCE OF WATER and grass for a very LARGE INCREASE of stock.

LOT 2.
25,000 SHEEP, with the stations known as WALLAH, BAAN BAAH, and TIBBERINA, having 23 miles frontage to the Namoi River, and commanding a very large tract of excellent back country, well watered and abundantly grassed, extending to the top of the mountain range, and capable of DEPASTURING A MUCH LARGER NUMBER OF STOCK than will be sold with the run.

MORT and CO. beg to draw especial attention to the above, as the proprietor is desirous that all intending purchasers
SHOULD INSPECT BOTH SHEEP AND COUNTRY
prior to the sale, and thus judge for themselves of the value of the property.
MORT and CO. refrain from making any comment on the advantages this sale offers to all who WISH TO INVEST IN REALLY FIRST-CLASS SHEEP and station property, knowing that all they could say would fail to give an adequate idea of the value of
THESE TRULY EXCEPTIONAL SHEEP and RUNS.

☞ Full particulars of both sheep and runs appear in each Saturday's issue of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

A Four-roomed BRICK COTTAGE, near the Victoria Foundry, off Sussex-street, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 27th December, at 11 o'clock,
A brick cottage, with slated roof, containing four rooms, close to the Victoria Foundry, occupied by Mr. Fenton. The roof is slated, frontage to the street 21 feet 4 inches by a depth of 49 feet 6 inches. Water laid on. Rent ten shillings per week. Present occupant has held for about seven years.
Terms at sale.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NORTH GRAFTON, and the Land adjoining.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, by order of the Mortgagee, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th December, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
The one-half interest in the house and premises known as the Queen's Hotel, North Grafton, Clarence River, being lot 4 of section 52 in the Government plan, commencing at the western corner of lot 3, and bounded on the north-west by Prince-street, 2 chains to Bacon-street; on the south-west by Bacon-street 3 chains 50 links from Prince-street to the western corner of lot 5; on the south-east by the north-west boundary of lot 5 2 chains.
The hotel stands well for business, contains a dining-room 22 feet 6 x 18 feet 2; tap-room, 20 feet 7 x 11 feet 4; front and back parlours, with passage from front to rear, four bedrooms.
Long verandah, 6 feet 6 inches wide, fronting Prince-street; back verandah, 11 feet 9 inches wide.
About 63 feet frontage to Prince-street might be separated from the hotel for the erection of other buildings.

☞ The improvements on this land have cost a large sum of money, but the half-interest will be sold without reserve.

Terms, 25 per cent. cash deposit, and the balance on completion of the purchase.

One-Half Interest in
THE SHIP NATION'S HOPE,
740 Tons Register.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
The fine ship NATION'S HOPE, recently arrived, with a full cargo of grain and flour from San Francisco, and may be made ready for sea again on very short notice. Her register tonnage is 749 78-100 tons, built at Warren, Rhode Island, State of Main; carries largely in excess of her register tonnage, and will be found on inspection to be a fine and faithfully-built ship, well found in apparel and stores. Her length is 152 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth in hold, 20 8-10 feet; has a round stern, deck-house, two decks, and is full rigged.

☞ Persons desirous of purchasing a good, roomy ship, for quick dispatch to any port in the world, should inspect this vessel. Inventories will be prepared.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 28th December.

IMPORTANT SALE.

CITY and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
BOURKE-STREET.—Two Cottages, Nos. 196 and 198, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, at the entrance to the residence of the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
HARRINGTON-STREET.—Cottage No. 33, adjoining Mr. WOOD'S PROPERTY, opposite the Waterman's Arms Inn, and the top of Globe-street.
STRAWBERRY HILLS.—Two Cottages, Nos. 42 and 44, SARAH ANN-STREET, near the corner of ELIZABETH-STREET.
CHIPPENDALE.—The Lease for 21 years of Building Allotments of Land, situated in ABERCROMBIE-PLACE, WATTLE and CECIL STREETS.
WOLLONGONG.—9 acres and 38½ perches Land, BALGOWNIE ESTATE, part of BUCKLAND'S GRANT, about 2½ miles from the TOWN of WOLLONGONG.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

CHIPPENDALE.

ABERCROMBIE-PLACE
WATTLE-STREET
CECIL-PLACE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
The lease for 21 years of building allotments of land, very eligibly situated in Abercrombie-place, Wattle and Cecil streets, Chippendale, each having from 20 to 25 feet frontage.
These allotments are in the centre of a very populous district, and are most conveniently situated for the residence of mechanics and others whose work requires them to reside in the city.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the sub-division may be obtained at the Rooms, and as each allotment is pegged and marked on the land, no difficulty can occur in identifying and selecting the lots.

Terms at sale.—Copy of lease may be inspected at the Rooms.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

TWO COTTAGES, Nos. 196 and 198, BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, on the north side of the MAIN ENTRANCE to the RESIDENCE of the Honorable E. DEAS THOMSON, C.B., and a few yards south of WILLIAM-STREET.

COTTAGE, No. 33, HARRINGTON-STREET, adjoining Mr. WOOD'S PROPERTY, opposite the WATERMAN'S ARMS INN, and the top of GLOBE-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. John Armitage to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having 30 FEET frontage to the EAST SIDE of BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, with a depth of 80 feet, extending and having a frontage of 30 feet to a reserved lane, 15 feet wide, at the rear, and described as lot 3 of section 5, as per plan of a subdivision made by the Honorable E. DEAS THOMSON, together with the TWO WELL-FINISHED COTTAGES, Nos. 196 and 198, containing each 4 rooms; one of which is built of BRICK, and the other of STONE; with slated roofs, good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
. This is a desirable compact CITY INVESTMENT, situated in the best part of BOURKE-STREET, a few yards from William-street, and now realising a rental of £72 16s per annum.
LOT 2.—Allotment of Land, having 20 feet 4 inches frontage to HARRINGTON-STREET, extending back and having a frontage of 20 feet 9 inches to CAMBRIDGE-STREET, upon which, and fronting the former street, is erected A STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, containing two rooms and attic, with shed, good yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

☞ Mechanics and others in search of a small residence close to the shipping and wharves, and near the centre of the city, are directed to the sale of the above.

Plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Small Capitalists.

STRAWBERRY HILLS.

TWO WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES, Nos. 42 and 44, SARAH ANN-STREET, a short distance from the corner of ELIZABETH-STREET, containing each 2 rooms, with good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The land has 25 feet frontage to the north side of Sarah Ann-street, with a depth of 80 feet, being lot B as per plan of a subdivision made by J. F. Hilly, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above described small city investment, situated in Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hills.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustee of the Will of the late Mr. Hugh Houston Taylor.

CITY FREEHOLDS,
BOURKE-STREET,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD,
CAMPBELL-STREET.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustee of the will of the late Mr. H. H. Taylor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,
The following well-known valuable city properties:—
Lot 1.—Mill premises in Bourke-street, occupied by Mr. Luker, miller.
2.—Queen's Arms Hotel, corner of Bourke-street and the South Head Road, occupied by Mr. Ferris.
3.—Dwelling-houses and shops, occupied by Mr. Uhde, butcher, and Mr. Bennett, baker, with large stabling and loft at the rear.
4.—Allotment adjoining Lot 3, occupied by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Challoner, hay and corn dealer.
5.—Allotment at the opposite corner of Bourke-street and the South Head Road, occupied by Mr. Challoner, blacksmith.
6.—Allotment in Campbell-street, extending to Crown-lane, occupied by Mr. Luker.
Plans of these properties are in preparation, and more detailed particulars will be announced in a future advertisement.

Particulars of title may be obtained on application to H. BURTON BRADLEY, Esq., solicitor, Margaret-street.

QUEENSLAND.

DARLING DOWNS.

For Peremptory Sale.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
THAT VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION
DAANDINE,
situated on the noted DARLING DOWNS, a few miles from the TOWN OF DALBY, and adjoining Messrs. Bell's celebrated JIMBOUR RUN.

With DAANDINE will be sold a very superior Herd of 7000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, a mixed herd, quiet, and well-bred.
250 HEAD OF HORSES, more or less, a noted coaching stud, great expense having been incurred in bringing the stock to their present high character.
. Stores, working stock, implements, and all belongings to be taken by valuation in the usual way by arbitration.

Terms at Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 8th JANUARY NEXT, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable and extensive cattle property.
The improvements on the station comprise HOMESTEAD, stores, huts, stables, large stockyard, with tailing paddocks, &c., &c.
The carrying capabilities of the run are estimated at 10,000 HEAD of CATTLE in all seasons; or 25,000 SHEEP and 3000 HEAD of CATTLE, the country, especially adjoining Jimbour, being admirably adapted for sheep.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

By Order of the ASSIGNEES of the Estate of Mr. JOHN CALDWELL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unsold properties in the assigned estate of Mr. John Caldwell, comprising
LOT 1—PITT-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.
All that piece or parcel of land, being part of allotment No. 12 of section 32 as per plan of the CITY, bounded on the west by the EAST SIDE of PITT-STREET 25 feet, on the north by a line bearing easterly 145 feet; on the east by a line bearing southerly 28 feet 7 inches; and on the south by a line bearing westerly 143 feet 5 inches, dividing it from premises now in the occupation of Mr. CALDWELL, to the point of commencement, upon which are erected those
EXTENSIVE BUSINESS PREMISES,
No. 278, PITT-STREET,
immediately opposite the SCHOOL OF ARTS. They comprise SHOP and SPACIOUS STORES and DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 12 apartments, kitchen with Younger's stove, laundry with copper, bath room, and other outbuildings.
☞ These premises, from their extent and position, are adapted for a first-class business, or for an hotel. A very tastefully designed balcony and verandah, each 25 feet by 12 feet, have been recently erected in front, and the whole forms one of the most valuable properties in this main thoroughfare for COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

LOT 2—PADDINGTON.
BLOCK of LAND, having 118 feet frontage to the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, with a depth of 82 feet 9 inches, between the properties of WILLIAM PERRY, Esq., and Mr. TIGHE, being lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of that portion of the PADDINGTON ESTATE known as Mr. R. S. SMITH'S SUBDIVISION.
It will be offered in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

LOT 3.—WAVERLEY.
BLOCK of LAND fronting the FRENCHMAN'S ROAD, containing by admeasurement 2 acres, being Lot No. 40, situated immediately opposite the CLERGYMEN'S DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, and bounded on the north by LEWIS GORDON'S Grant, on the west by the reserve for WESLEYAN CHURCH MINISTER'S RESIDENCE and SCHOOL-HOUSE, and on the south by land belonging to WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq.
This CHOICE SITE fronts the MAIN ROAD, and is securely enclosed with paling fence.

LOT 4.—BALMAIN.
BLOCK of LAND, having 57 feet 6 inches frontage to DARLING-STREET, with a depth of 102 feet, upon which are erected the following premises, viz.:—
A STONE COTTAGE, containing verandah, 4 rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room, occupied by Captain Arnold.
TWO TWO-STORY STONE HOUSES, containing each 2 rooms.
☞ The above is situated at the east end of BALMAIN, close to the POINT FERRY WHARF, and adjoining the property of JOHN E. MANNING, Esq.

LOT 5.—O'CONNELL'S PLAINS, WESTERN ROAD, 5 ACRES LAND, at the junction of the MAIN BATHURST ROAD and the road leading to CAMPBELL'S RIVER, and bounded on the EAST by the FISH RIVER, together with the LARGE STORE, DWELLING-HOUSE, and other IMPROVEMENTS thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. RENWICK, at an annual rental of £125.
The above is leasehold, having about 61 years to run, at a nominal ground rent.
☞ The whole of the above well-known valuable properties will be positively sold by order of the assignees, to close accounts in the estate of Mr. John Caldwell.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Rooms, where also plans can be inspected.
Terms at sale.

HERMADEN AND MINDADO STATIONS,
with about
1000 Head of Choice Cattle,
Situate in Wellington and Warrego Districts, and adjoining each other, with ten miles Frontage, well known as the property of the late
Mr. OWEN MURNANE.

For Positive Sale,
By order of the Administrators.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 7th January, 1867,
At the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, at 2 o'clock.

R. AND W. OAKES are instructed by the Administrators in the Estate of the late Mr. OWEN MURNANE to sell by public auction, on the above day,
The well-known fattening stations,
HERMADEN and MINDADO,
situated in Warrego and Wellington districts, adjoining each other, with all the cattle now running in and belonging thereto, estimated at over 1000 head.
These stations are in the immediate vicinity of the picked runs of these districts, and for fattening qualities are very superior; and, being only partially stocked, present a favourable opportunity for parties on the look out for a really good investment.
The property will be sold in one lot as they now stand, with horses, &c., necessary to carry them on.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the stations, as the instructions to the Auctioneers are for
POSITIVE SALE,
On MONDAY, 7th January, 1867,
At BATHURST.

CUMKILLENBAR STATION,
Darling Downs District,
consisting of about 106,000 Acres, of which 1957 have been purchased, together with the Sheep, Horses, Stores, &c., upon the Station.

ROBERT KELLETT has received instructions from the proprietors to offer the above first-class sheep property for public competition, on the 1st March, 1867, if not previously disposed of by private contract.
For full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, George-street, Brisbane.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 21, 1866.
LEVY v. BROWN.

ON THURSDAY, (this day) December 27th, 1866, at 12 noon, on the premises occupied by the defendant, 299, Pitt-street, Sydney, unless the above writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
The stock-in-trade of a chemist and druggist, fixtures, household furniture, and effects. Also the defendant's interest in the lease and good-will of the said premises.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's office, Sydney, 17th December, 1866.

COOPER AND OTHERS v. JOHN CONSTABLE.

ON MONDAY, the 31st day of December instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest other than an Equity of Redemption, of the defendant, John Constable, of, in, and to three allotments of land in the town of Moruya, being allotment No. 9 section No. 9, containing 2 roods; allotment No. 10 section No. 9, containing 2 roods; and allotment No. 11 section No. 9, containing 2 roods and 20 perches.
On the last mentioned lot there is a weatherboard house, with brick chimney, and shingled. Also, detached at a distance of about 30 feet, a kitchen and store-room, built of slabs, a brick chimney and shingled. Also, at a distance of 60 feet, a slab cottage, 2 rooms.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS RICE, Butcher, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved wife, CATHERINE ANN; to move from his residence, Lower George-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, Burdekin's-buildings, William-street, and at Hill's old Factory, Riley-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ROBERT BLACKBURN, Stonemason, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Langley-lane, off Burton-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, No. 719, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

NELSON GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Superintendent's Office, Nelson,
November 22, 1866.
The PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT of Nelson being now prepared to REDEEM the Debentures issued under the Nelson Debenture Act, 1858, the holders of them are invited to communicate with this office, stating the number they have to dispose of, and the terms.
ALFRED GREENFEILD, Provincial Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES granted covering losses caused by lightning and explosion of gas.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES subject to liberal policy conditions. Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £250,000,
With unlimited liability of shareholders.
Risks taken to all parts of the world.
Risks on wool at lowest current rates.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, Agent.
Macquarie-place.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary, (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE and MARINE risks effected at current rates.
Marine Policies made payable in London (if required).
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
Paid-up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

MESSRS. LESLIE and RAYNER'S GRAND FAREWELL FASHIONABLE CONCERT,
MASONIC HALL, York-street,
SATURDAY EVENING, December 29th,
Under the distinguished patronage and presence of—
His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lady YOUNG, and suite.
The Hon. Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Terence Aubrey Murray, President Legislative Council.
The Hon. W. M. Arnold, Speaker Legislative Assembly.
The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
The Hon. Charles Cowper.
His Worship the Mayor.
Monsieur Sentis, Consul for France.
— Franck, Esq., Consul for Prussia.
R. D. Merrill, Esq., Consul for United States.
F. Macnab, Esq., Vice Consul for Spain, &c.
Captain Luce and the Officers of H.M.S. Esk.
And a number of the leading gentlemen resident in Sydney.
A host of the most celebrated artistes in Sydney will appear, making this the most recherché concert of the season.
Cards of Admission:—Reserved chairs, numbered and retained the entire evening, 5s; reserved seat family ticket, admitting five, £1; unreserved seats in body of hall, and gallery, 3s; family ticket, admitting five to unreserved seats, 10s. Box plan on view and seats secured at J. H. Anderson's Music Warehouse, George street.
For further particulars and programme see to-morrow's issue.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
NO EXTRA CHARGE
at Madame SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, containing upwards of one hundred lifelike representations.
Just added, Burgess, Levy, Kelly, and Sullivan, the Maungatapu murderers, recently executed at Nelson; also, Burke, the New South Wales Bushranger, executed at Melbourne.
Admission, One Shilling; children, half-price.
Open daily, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.
FIRST DAY'S SCORE
printed in
THIS DAY'S "CAXTON" SCORING CARD,
price 6d.
To be had at the Caxton Printing Office, and from the runners in the Domain.
The players will be telegraphed from these cards.

HAVING examined the Grand Stand for the Intercolonial Cricket Match, erected in the Domain by Mr. Penman, builder, I hereby certify that it is strongly constructed, and well calculated to bear the weight intended.
I have the honour to remain, yours obediently,
THOS. ROWE, Architect.
No. 7, Vickery's-chambers, December 22nd.

CRICKET.—The usual Glass of ALE and SANDWICH 6d, at the STAR, corner of Hunter and Phillip streets.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—Refreshments will be provided for the Intercolonial Cricket Match, under the GRAND STAND, during the Match.
W. J. O'BRIEN.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL SEASON
of Lyster's Royal Italian and English
OPERA COMPANY.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable
SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
and
LADY YOUNG.
BOXING NIGHT!
Grand Revival of Wallace's beautiful Legendary Opera,
LURLINE,
Or THE SPIRIT OF THE RHINE.
NEW and MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
By Herr Habbe and Assistants.
MACHINERY and ELABORATE EFFECTS,
By John Renno and Assistants.
SPLENDID COSTUMES
Made expressly by Madame Jager and assistants.
PROPERTIES and ILLUMINATIONS,
By Mr. Haynes and assistants.
GAS EFFECTS,
By Mr. J. Winning and assistants.
ACTION OF THE OPERA
Under the direction of Mr. W. Lloyd.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor ....Mr. MARTIN SIMONSEN.
POWERFUL CHORUS.
Chorus Master, Mr. Ford.
THIS EVENING,
And during the week,
Wallace's grand legendary opera
LURLINE!
Distribution.
Rhineberg, the River King .... Mr. J. De Haga
Count Rudolph, a young nobleman .... Mr. Henry Squires
Baron Truenfels .... Mr. Fred. Lyster
Wilhelm ...... } Rudolph's Squires { .... Mr. Baker
Conrad .... } { .... Mr. Levison
Adolph ...... } { ...... Mr. Ramsden
Zelieck, a gnome .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Liba, a spirit of the Rhine .... Mrs. Ada King
Ghiva, the Baron's daughter .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Lurline, nymph of the Lurleiberg .. Madame Lucy Escott
Vassals of Rudolph, conspirators, gnomes, water spirits, &c.
LURLINE.
Synopsis of Scenery.
Act 1—Scene 1,
MOONLIGHT CAVERN ON THE RHINE.
Scene 2,
CORAL GROTTO AND WATERFALL.
Scene 3,
CHAMBER IN THE BARON'S CASTLE.
Scene 4,
BANKS OF THE RHINE.
Act 2—Scene 1.
CRYSTAL DWELLING OF LURLINE.
Scene 2.
GOTHIC APARTMENT IN THE CASTLE.
Scene 3.
CRYSTAL DWELLING OF LURLINE!
Act 3—Scene 1,
RUDOLPH'S CASTLE,
and Drawbridge.
Scene 2,
MOONLIGHT VIEW OF THE LURLEIBERG.
Scene 3,
RUDOLPH'S CASTLE.
Rising of the Waters. Destruction of the Castle. Discovering the Home of the Rhine King. Grand Tableau
SHOWER OF GOLD.
In preparation, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
LES HUGUENOTS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit and upper circle, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30; Overture commences at 8 precisely. Seats secured six days in advance. Box Office open at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THIS present THURSDAY EVENING, December 27.
An Immense Genuine Legitimate Success.
The only Comic Pantomime in Sydney.
Gorgeous Scenery! Brilliant Music!
Quirks, Quips, Quizzicalities, and Queer Doings.
Magnificent Mechanical Last Scene.
The grand new local Comical Burlesque and Pantomime
HARLEQUIN TUMUT-CHU,
Prince of Wivinghoe.
Chow-Cow-pa, Skidamalink, and Jeema-ma-ten.
Scenery entirely new—Messrs. Burbury and Setright.
Mechanism, Young Renno. Properties, Mr. Robert Hunt.
Supported by the Great Star Burlesque Company.
Clown, Young Renno. Harlequina, Mr. Edwards.
Columbine, Miss M'Keown Harlequina, Miss Murphy.
Pantaloon, Mr. Hasker.
The Entertainments will commence at 8 o'clock precisely with
THE SAILOR OF FRANCE.
Henri St. Cyr........Mr. Fitzgerald.
On SATURDAY, December 29th, Grand MID DAY PERFORMANCE of the Pantomime, commencing at 3 o'clock. Schools and children half-price.
Upper Circle, one shilling.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.
GREENBERG'S INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS.
Immense Success
of this Star Company, who will appear every evening until further notice.

GREENBERG'S INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS.
Thunders of Applause, at
Mde. HENRIQUE'S
daring principal act, in which this lady jumps through 20 balloons!

GREENBERG'S INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS.
Entire change every evening.
Pit, One Shilling.
Doors open at half-past 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, on SATURDAY next, 29th December.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
Great collection of beautiful PRIZES, distributed at each exhibition.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock;
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
Admission 2s. Children 1s.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB ANNUAL RACES.—1st January, 1867.
Owners of horses are informed, in consequence of the Pony Race closing with one entry, the following substitute race has been added to the programme, viz.:—
The "SUBSTITUTE," of 30 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 4 sovereigns each, for all horses, 1 mile, weight for age. Second horse to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance 1 sovereign. To close on FRIDAY, the 28th December, at 4 p.m., addressed (marked entrance) under cover, to S. JENNER, Esq., Burt's Bazaar, Pitt-street.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The cheapest house in the colonies is T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets. An immense Stock to select from unequalled for cheapness and variety. Goods most carefully packed by experienced hands.
New shipments to hand monthly.

CUT Wine Glasses, 4s dozen; heavy Tumblers, 4s dozen; Porous Water Coolers, 2s 6d each; Porous Butter Coolers, 3s each; Stone Jugs, 3 to set, 4s; Bedroom Candlesticks, from 1s each; odd Cups, all colours, 3s dozen; blue figured China Cups, only 5s dozen; and other goods equally cheap, too numerous to particularise at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets.
Storekeepers and dealers supplied.

MILK, MILK, MILK.—To Private Families, Hotel-keepers, and others.—On and after the 1st January, 1867, the undersigned will be prepared to supply Pure MILK, subject to any test, for FOURPENCE per QUART, to be delivered in Sydney or the suburbs twice daily, in quantities not less than one quart.
RICHARD J. LEE, Station-street, Newtown.

KEROSENE STOVES.—A new invention, with kettle, frying-pan, and boiler. These beautiful little stoves are made of iron, and heated by three kerosene burners. A gallon of water can be boiled in twenty minutes. Are entirely free from either smell or smoke. Are durable, cleanly, economical, compact, and very simple in construction. Price Fifty Shillings, complete.
STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street, Sydney.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE CO. (limited).—Depot, 477, George-street.—Price of the Star Brand, four shillings a gallon, equal to the best imported. Wholesale dealers and country storekeepers supplied with the above either in cases or hogsheads.
R. NOTT, Agent.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the finest food in the world for infants and invalids. This most delicious of all preparations for puddings, pies, blanc mange, custards, &c., is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is guaranteed perfectly pure.
Be careful to ask for "Kingsford's," or some imitation will be substituted.
Sold in 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets by every grocer and storekeeper in the colony.

DENISON HOUSE, so delightfully situated, and of such superior accessibility by all the public conveyances, is at this season pre-eminently distinguished for the complete assortment of
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The arrangements for making up first-class clothing on the PREMISES, present the following advantages:—
1st. Superior quality of material
2nd. Superior workmanship
3rd. Superior cut and finish.
Every exertion is made to confer ease and comfort, grace and elegance, to the wearer.
Young gentlemen returning home for their Christmas vacation and holidays, will at once recognise in DENISON HOUSE the most
FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,
for best and second suits, to be seen in Sydney.
Boys' cricketing suits
Boys' outdoor and boating suits
Boys' best black suits
Boys' office suits
Boys' country suits.
BOYS' JACKET SUITS
in blue diagonal, fancy tweeds, sattaras, silk mixtures, colonial tweeds, and black cloth.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' SAC SUITS,
in the same materials.
Boys' vests
Ditto trousers.
BOYS' WHITE LINEN SHIRTS.
Boys' silk crimean shirts, drawers
Flannel shirts, white and fancy colours
Cricketing shirts
Boating shirts
Socks, in brown cotton, dressed cotton, merino, thread, and silk
Braces, indiarubber, cotton and silk
Ties, gloves, scarfs, belts
Soft felt and straw hats, of every description
Leghorn hats
Cloth caps
Grass cloth fishing hats
Portmanteaus, leather bags, satchels, &c., &c.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House.
Manufacturers and Importers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
THOMPSON and GILES are selling
Drill trousers and vest to match, for 15s,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Very superior drill trousers and vests to match,
22s 6d,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Best quality West of England trousers and vests to match, in stripes and fancy mixtures,
30s,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
The largest selection, in Sydney, of tweed suits,
ALL COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Linen, grass cloth, and flannel sacs,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Black and coloured alpaca sacs,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
THE UNIVERSAL QUILTING VESTS, 3s 6d each (worth 7s 9d),
in white, buff, drab, and light brown.
Tweed, flannel, and silk mixed suits,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Gents' black frock coats
Ditto walking ditto
Ditto DUKE OF EDINBURGH COATS
Prince of Wales, Paget, and Exhibition coats.
BLACK TROUSERS AND VESTS.
These are made from the best of cloths, and can be guaranteed.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Denison House.

FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THOMPSON and GILES respectfully announce that they have received a choice collection of
FANCY ARTICLES
for New Year's presents.
FANS.—For church, opera, ball, and evening parties
COMBS.—Fancy back, steel, studded tortoiseshell, inlaid gold, pearl, &c., &c.
PINS for the hair, and silver and gilt appointments
ALBUMS.—Papier-mache, ivory, pearl, morocco, and painted leather covers
CLASPS.—In silver, cameo, jet, steel, crystal, jasper, chrysolite, medallion.
The choicest collection ever imported.
PERFUMES.—Breidenbach's, for the handerchief and toilet—

Essence Bouquet	Jockey Club	Wood Violet
Frangipani	New mown hay	Early Spring
Jessamine	Forget-me-not	flowers
Lily of the Valley		Moss Rose

Fruit Soaps, in boxes
Perfume grapes, for the handkerchief
Lavender water, Rimmel's, and genuine eau-de-cologne
LADIES' BAGS, PURSES, RETICULES—In best morocco leather, kid, &c.
Travelling bags
Handsome walnut wood work and glove boxes
NOVELTIES IN STEEL BROOCHES—
Steel and gold mixed
Jet and pearl
Jet and steel
Cameo, steel mounted, &c., &c.
EARRINGS—In jet, steel, and crystals
Silver thimbles, tatting shuttles
Hair brushes, in pearl, ivory, tortoiseshell backs.
A new and varied assortment of TRIMMINGS, consisting of
The new satin gimp
Crystal drops
Beaded guipure
Pompon trimmings
Ruches, plain, trimmed cluny, stamped cluny, and pearl beaded
Drop, flat, fancy and other battens to correspond
Cameo buttons, gilt buttons, silver buttons, porcelain crystals, &c.
Mantle and jacket ornaments, sets, &c.
Machine goods of every description.
THOMPSON and GILES, Haberdashery and Fancy Importers.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
DENISON HOUSE.
THOMPSON and GILES announce with pleasure that their WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT has been again replenished with
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
of plain and fancy WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,
VENETIANS
MELTONS
SATTARAS
DOESKINS
TWEEDS in a variety of textures and mixtures
CHEVIOTS
SILK MIXTURES.
THOMPSON and GILES would invite especial attention to the above goods, which have been manufactured expressly to their order (extra woaded) and can therefore be
CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED
for keeping their colour to the last, and will stand
THE TEST OF THE AUSTRALIAN CLIMATE.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
at DENISON HOUSE.
This department now forms a very
IMPORTANT BRANCH
of the business, and offers facilities for gentlemen wishing to give their orders for any description of garment. The services of an
EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,
favourably known to the gentry of Sydney and the country generally, have been secured, whose interest it is to furnish for gentlemen favouring us with their orders.
A FIRST-CLASS STYLE AND FINISH,
COMBINED WITH STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.
GENTLEMEN FROM THE COUNTRY are invited, when visiting Sydney,
TO REGISTER THEIR MEASURES
AT DENISON HOUSE.
SAMPLES of any description of Cloth will at any time BE FORWARDED FREE OF EXPENSE on a written application being made.
LIVERIES
of every shade and colour made to order.
This branch consists of
LIVERY CLOTHS
DITTO VALENCIA VESTINGS
PLUSHES
DRAB CASSIMERES
OXFORD AND STEEL CASSIMERES
HATS WITH GOLD OR SILVER BANDS
COCKADES, &c.
PAGES' SUITS.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House. IMPORTERS.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

THE PRETTIEST NEW YEAR'S GIFT for a Lady is 6 pairs of HOBSON and WHITING'S best Kid Gloves in a SACHET PARFUME.
No. 3, Hunter-street.

HOBSON and WHITING'S ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYE, for permanently dyeing, softening, and beautifying the hair, eyebrows, and whiskers. It is easy and simple of application. Instructions in each case. 3, Hunter-street.

FATHER CHRISTMAS, Father Christmas.—By request of C. LEMAIRE'S numerous customers, Father Christmas will remain till the 1st of January, when he will return to Old England via Panama. Those who have not seen him yet will be welcomed by him at the London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, and no puffing.—5000 choice articles for presents to be sold at 25 per cent. cheaper than all the cheap shops, at LEMAIRE'S large gallery, London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-st.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Manufacturing Hatter and sole Chaco Maker to the Rifle Battalions, has much pleasure in informing the public that he has just landed a large stock of Woodrow's, Townend's, and other makers, best and most fashionable black and drab hats. French felts, Yankees, Prince of Wales, Doncasters, Ascots, washing hats, helmets, &c. Hats and caps made to order.
Address: 352, George-street (opposite his old established premises), and 64, Market-street.

1,440,000 BOTTLES of DRAKE'S Plantation BITTERS were sold in sixteen months in the city of New York. The stamps alone cost the proprietors 240 dollars a day. A most effectual tonic! beneficial appetiser!! and wholesome stimulant!!!
M. MOSS and CO., Agents, Wynyard-lane.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Many nervous maladies of long duration have afforded the most remarkable recoveries under these purifying pills. They have assuaged sufferings of the severest character, and restored health after change of climate and every other means have signally failed. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

SUNBURNS—SUNBURNS—are speedily cured by the MILK OF ROSES. In bottles, 2s each. WATSON'S Drug Stores, Brickfield-hill.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.—STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.—JOSEPH GILLOTT, Victoria Works, Birmingham, respectfully directs the attention of the commercial public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable excellence of his productions, which, for quality of material, easy action, and great durability, will insure universal preference. Every packet bears the fac-simile of his signature. They can be obtained retail of every dealer in the world; wholesale at the works, Graham-street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John-street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

CONGOU TEA.—For SALE, Congou Teas ex SeaBird and Magnolia.
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, September 26.

FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS.—The undersigned have for SALE the following cargoes:—
Ex Bertha, from San Francisco,
Golden Gate flour, in quarter-sacks
National Mills flour, in quarter-sacks.
Ex Sunshine, from San Francisco,
Wheat, best milling samples.
Ex Spirit of the Seas, from San Francisco,
Golden Gate flour, in quarter-sacks
Wheat, best milling samples.
Ex William Dixon, from Valparaiso,
Chilian flour, unexceptionable quality, in 100 lb. bags
Chilian wheat, fine sample.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

BREADSTUFFS.

ADELAIDE FLOUR ..	Hart's superfine
	Hart's household
	Hart's seconds
	Duffield's superfine
	Duffield's fine
	Giles and Smith's superfine
	Johnston Brother's superfine
	Stevens's superfine.
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..	National Mills, ¼ and ⅛ sacks
	Golden Gate Mills, ¼ sacks.
DITTO WHEAT	Prime fresh parcels
CHILIAN FLOUR........	Del Carmen brand, ¼ sacks
	San Pedro ditto, ¼ sacks.
DITTO WHEAT..........	Best sample in market.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

NEW ADELAIDE FLOUR.—NEW WHEAT.—The undersigned are now landing, per steamship Alexandra, from Adelaide, this first receipt of New Flour and Wheat, from the present South Australian harvest.
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Giles and Smith's family superfine, in half-sacks.
The wheat has been sold to arrive, but parties desirous of contracting for further shipments, to arrive by sailing vessel, can inspect samples at our office.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

EX LA HOGUE.—300 Finnis and Fisher's finest York HAMS, selected by Captain Williams expressly for PEATE and HARCOURT, Grocers and Wine Merchants, 258 and 260, George-street.

EX PARRAMATTA.—300 Finnis and Fisher's finest York HAMS, selected by Captain Williams expressly for PEATE and HARCOURT, Grocers and Wine Merchants, 258 and 260, George-street.

VERY FINE TEAS.—PEATE and HARCOURT have just received, ex Trinculo, a parcel of very superior Black Teas, of the first growth, and selected expressly for their family trade. 258 and 260, George-street.

CAMDEN PARK FRESH ROLL BUTTER received twice a week, to be obtained only from PEATE and HARCOURT, Grocers and Wine Merchants 258 and 260, George-street.

BAVARIAN BEER, quarts, very fine condition. TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., 80, Clarence-st.

TENNANT'S ALE, Barkley and Blood's Porter, Martell and Hennessy's Brandy, in wood and cases; superior Port and Sherry in 1 dozen cases.
TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., 80, Clarence-street.

JOHN MOIR and SON, ABERDEEN, beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply, of their own manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

FRANCIS MACNAB and CO. have for SALE—The NORTH BRITISH COLOUR COMPANY'S Very SUPERIOR WHITE and RED LEADS
PAINTS IN OIL, all colours, small packages putty
ZINC WHITE PAINT, and patent driers
GREASE—RAILWAY and MACHINERY grease
Brandy, Pim's fine dark; Old Tom Gin, Whisky
Bottled STOUT and ALES, Younger's
Falkirk Brewery bottled ale; port and sherry
Colman's starch, thumb blue, bottling wax
Bryant and May's blacking and matches, sponge
Gosnell's aromatic eau de cologne and perfumeries
Broomheads and brushware, woolpacks, corn-sacks
Gig harness, pair-horse chariot harness
Chaff cutters, LAWN MOWERS, Hardware
DRAINING PIPE and TILE MACHINE complete
Gosnell's Mechanical chair for hair brushing by machinery
Soda crystals, split peas
Oatmeal, pearl barley
Pale and light blue, &c.
Nuts, walnuts, sardines, &c.

TO SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND.—Ex Jason, 1000 boxes first-class full-weight CANDLES, to be sold in parcels of not less than 100, to be delivered on board any ship in the harbour. To save package and other duties, will be sold cheap.
JOHN JACOBS.

CARGO OF LUMBER.—The undersigned advise Timber Merchants, Builders, and Contractors that they have just received, per John Jay, Half-a-million feet of assorted dressed and undressed LUMBER, from the celebrated "BURRARD INLET MILL," New Westminster, British Columbia, the quality of which is now acknowledged to be of the most superior description.
The assortment has been ordered expressly to suit the requirements of this market, and is all picked timber and of full measure.
DECK PLANKS—3 x 6
DEALS—3 x 9, 3 x 11, 3 x 12
TIMBER—10 x 10, 12 x 12, 14 x 14, 15 x 15, 16 x 16, 17 x 17, 18 x 18, 6 x 6, 8 x 8
BOARDS—1 inch
PLANKS—2 inch
FLOORING—Tongued and grooved
SCANTLING—Assorted
PICKETS.
The above will commence landing TO-MORROW, the 28th instant.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

BONEDUST for SALE, at the following rates:—
No. 1, £6 per ton } Without bags.
No. 2, £5 ditto }
Pyrmont Bone and Saw Mills—offices, 32, Hunter-street, 15th March.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, must be disposed of by 1st January, 1867; capital main thoroughfare; boarders alone will pay the rental. No goodwill. Furniture, &c., about £50. Apply to George Phillips, 348, George-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO., 27, New Pitt-street.

SHEET LEAD and Lead Pipe, all weights and sizes. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO., New Pitt-street.

BEST Blue Bangor SLATES, 16 x 8, 16 x 10, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 24 x 12. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON, plain and corrugated, tubing, ridge-cap, guttering, J. M'ILWRAITH and CO.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—For private SALE, the Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Lease, License, &c., of the PIER HOTEL. It is parted with by Mr. Charles Lawrence, the present proprietor, in consequence of severe domestic affliction. A competent man with a moderate capital will be liberally dealt with, and will find this an excellent opportunity of realising a handsome income. The furniture is all new, and the house is in thorough repair. Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, 259, George-street.

A BOY wanted, to look after cows. Apply to Mr Benecke, Gerrard-street, Waterloo, near the Pound.

A DULY qualified SURGEON wanted for ship JOHN EYSTON. Apply to Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

A LADY, residing near the Domain, has comfortable ROOMS vacant. Apply Mr. Senior, 262, Geo.-st.

A GENTLEMAN, of many years' experience in teaching, is open to an ENGAGEMENT, to take charge of the mathematical and commercial departments in an Academy, or to prepare gentlemen for the University, the Bar, or Civil Service; the best references given. X. Y., HERALD Office.

BUGGY HORSE wanted.—Must be first-class. Hen and Chickens' Hotel, Goulburn-street East.

IRONMONGERY.—Wholesale Salesman.—Wanted, by one of the Victorian Eleven, a SITUATION in an ironmongery or general store. Six years' Melbourne reference. Address G. G., Tattersall's Hotel.

MEDICAL.—A thoroughly competent Dispenser is open for ENGAGEMENT; no objection to the country. Testimonials and references unexceptionable. Medicus, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a Furnished HOUSE, not less than six rooms, kitchen, servants' room. Alpha, HERALD.

WANTED, a First-class HAIR-DRESSER. Steam Hairbrushing Establishment, next Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a respectable LAD—one that can read and write, with good references. Apply at 247, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to SELL, a Milk BUSINESS. Apply G. Forster, Bullanaming-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; references required. 86, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and be useful, 3s per week. 388, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a little Girl, as NURSE. 50, York-street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Rainbow, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a few gross of sound Ginger-beer BOTTLES, by Friday, 407, Castlereagh-street S.

WANTED, an active GIRL to be generally useful. Apply London and Paris Bazaar, opp. Markets.

WANTED, a smart Young MAN, to take out orders. F. Schmidt, butcher, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, 3 FEMALES—Cook, House and Parlour Maid, Needlewoman. 48, Margaret-street, after 12.

WANTED, SODAWATER MACHINE, in working order. Apply 18, Ultimo-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a young GIRL as General Servant. No. 1, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to Wet-nurse a child. Mrs. Connolly, 93, South Head Road.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL; also a useful BOY. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS, and to assist in housework. Apply Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, a strong Lad as PORTER and General SERVANT. Apply 267, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 96, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook and Laundress (English); also Useful Girls. Registry, 41, Park-st.

WANTED, a Nurse GIRL (with reference). Apply, after 9, at 668, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, Situation, by a good Cook; also a Housemaid, four years' reference. Registry, 41, Park-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, good character indispensable. Apply this morning, 511, George-st.

WANTED, a PIANIST. Apply Prince of Wales Hotel, George-street North.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, as Porter. Mrs. Weeks, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the country, a first-class General SERVANT. Petty's Hotel, 1 o'clock. C. W. Hughes.

WANTED, to SELL some useful and good FURNITURE. E. Ramsay, 29, Francis-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to Lend Money on all kinds of portable property. 279, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a young MAN to drive a horse and dray. T. Green, Howard Cottage, George-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable Female General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 a.m., Mrs. Goldring, 1, Bridge-st.

WANTED, for Newcastle, first-class Hairdresser. Liberal wages. R. H. Reynolds, op. Theatre, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT—a good laundress. 103, Crown-st., op. Burdekin's-paddock, after 10.

WANTED, immediately, a thorough Groom and Coachman (single man). Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a BOY. One that can milk cows. Apply 203, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WANTED, two respectable YOUTHS as Household Servants. Mr. Bradford, 9, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GIRL as General Servant, used to children. 109, William-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make elastic side and light kip boots. T. Heley, 226, George-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, about 15. Blow's Commercial Hotel, King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a GIRL between 15 and 16, to assist in house work. Apply 13, Margaret-street.

WANTED, to LET the Hamburgh Hotel BILLIARD TABLE, King-street.

WANTED to purchase, the STOCK, &c., of a Country Store. Address, stating particulars, to J. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Lady, LODGINGS, in a quiet and respectable family, in one of the suburbs. Apply by letter, A. B. C., Post Office, stating particulars.

WANTED, immediately, first-class COOK for the Flowerpot Inn, York-street, opposite the Butchers' Shambles.

WANTED, an Assistant STOREKEEPER, for the Produce Stores; good references indispensable. Apply to Mort and Co., Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COACHMAN—a single man. Apply, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m., at Strathmore, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a young Person as WET-NURSE; one who has lost her own baby. Apply Mrs. Jessett, Cheshire Cheese, Elizabeth and Campbell streets.

WANTED, a good Circular Saw SAWYER, one who can take charge of an engine preferred. Apply immediately, stating wages and references, to A. Nicholas, Saw Mills, Forbes.

WANTED, by two respectable Females, Situations—one as Cook and Laundress, and the other as House and Parlour Maid; with good references. Address M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED to be known, that you can have your Broken China and Glass securely Fastened with brass rivets, by H. Granville, 90, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, for the country, a Lady, to take entire charge of and educate three children (orphans). Music required. Must have unexceptional testimonials. Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED to LET, to two respectable men, a detached furnished or unfurnished ROOM, use of fire and cooking articles, very low. Mrs. Damon, 214, Cumberland-street, cottage in a garden, near Church-hill.

WANTED, a MAN who understands the management of a boat, also to look after a horse and make himself otherwise useful. Apply Mr. W. Brown, labour agent, Pitt-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock this day.

WANTED, a competent COOK and LAUNDRESS for a private family in the suburbs; references required. Apply Mr. W. Brown, labour agent, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, a duly qualified RESIDENT PHYSICIAN; salary, £200 per annum, with quarters, rations, and attendance. Applications, with diplomas, credentials, &c., to be sent in on or before noon of SATURDAY, 29th instant, addressed to the undersigned. The appointment will be subject to confirmation at the ANNUAL MEETING to be held in January next.
John Dougall, } Joint
M. H. Stephen, } Hon. Secs.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, with bath room. 165, Premier-terrace, William-st., private.

APARTMENTS Vacant, suitable for a family, or gentlemen. 94, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-st.

APARTMENTS, with board, comfort studied, healthy situation, bath. 6, Elizabeth-ter., Upper William-st.

A SHOP, with plate-glass front, to LET, in the best part of Pitt-street, fittings complete; two rooms and kitchen; rent, £2 10s per week; rates and taxes paid. Apply Mrs. Weeks, 251, Pitt-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or partial board, for two gentlemen. Miss Digan's, 60, Prince-street.

COTTAGE TO LET, Leicester-place, Paddington, six rooms, good water. William Perry.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, facing Hyde Park, with or without board. 125, Liverpool and Macquarie streets.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, without board, required; sitting and three or four bedrooms. Address X. Y., HERALD Office.

HOTEL TO LET, very cheap, one of the best in the city, commanding an extensive bar and out door trade. Ill health the cause of the present tenant leaving. For particulars apply to Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET, from 1st January.—Those central and commodious offices now occupied by Joseph Ward and Co., 348, George-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, or for SALE, that large Family RESIDENCE, containing 17 large rooms, exclusive of large kitchen and out-houses, fine pleasure grounds, and paddock of about 4 acres; the finest position on the North Shore, in Lavender Bay, and now occupied by Captain Farquhar. Possession can be given on the 1st of January. For particulars apply to the proprietor, 122, Sussex-street. Also adjoining the above, a 5-roomed stone-built COTTAGE, detached kitchen and pantry, about half acre of land, with deep water frontage, at present occupied by Thomas Street, Esq. Apply as above. John Carr.

STORE TO LET.
A rare chance for any person going into business.
To BE LET, at that rising township, Wallabadah, on the Northern line of road, midway between Murrurundi and Tamworth, a newly-erected commodious BUILDING, built expressly for a store, situate in the main street, opposite the Royal Oak Hotel, where the mail stops daily.
Any careful and industrious person would be certain to make a competency here in a few years.
At the Land Sale, on the 19th ultimo, a half-acre allotment in this township, within a hundred yards of the property now advertised, realised £90.
Immediate possession can be given.
Application to be made to Mr. Jonathan Cock, Wallabadah.

TO LET, the SHOP next Mr. Cooke's Shoe Warehouse, George-street.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, situated at Big Coogee Bay. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, that desirable RESIDENCE, No. 47, Hunter-street, admirably adapted for offices. Apply No. 45.

TO LET, one of those first-class Family Residences, Fort-street. A. Toogood, Pitt-street.

TO LET, one of the oldest and best HOTELS in Sydney. A. Toogood, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 10, Wynyard-square, from 15th January. Apply to Raphael, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, No. 33, Sandalwood-place, Prince-street, Gladstone Hotel, Miller's Point.

TO LET, the ICE HOTEL, South Head Road, opposite the Ice Company's Works. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET, in January, HOUSE, William-street; six rooms, &c. Curtiss, 344, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Bourke-street, near Chelsea-street, Surry Hills. Apply G. Crispo, builder.

TO LET, No. 177, Premier-terrace, William-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, and out-offices; water laid on. J. S. Harrison, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

TO LET, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, in Hunter-street, nearly opposite the Union Bank. Apply to Thomas Farrell, King-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, at Potts' Point; water laid on, taxes paid. Also, a HOUSE in Dowling-street, 4 rooms and kitchen; water laid on. 45, Hunter-street.

TO LET, those commodious and central situated PREMISES, with stores and stabling at the rear, 305, George-street, next to Mr. Lorking's. Apply to P. Hart, 5, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

TO BE LET, the STORES No. 12, Wynyard-lane, lately in the occupation of Lender, Muller, and Co.; there are two floors and cellar. Apply to John M. M'Quade, Windsor; or to Beaumont and Sons, 417, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Randwick, commodious VILLA RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, bathroom, kitchen and laundry, garden, fine ocean view; immediate possession could be given. Apply for all particulars to T. R. Coates, 480, George-street, opposite Markets.

TO ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c.—To LET, or for SALE, those Extensive PREMISES known as CUTHBERT'S WHARF, Darling Harbour, comprising—1. The Commercial Wharf, with the floating jetty, capable of taking two of the largest ships (at a trifling expense might be made room for four large ships). 2. The Shipbuilding Yard, with stores, workshops, smithy, &c. 3. Extensive Saw-mill, with loft for workshops, &c., 170 x 49. 4. The Patent Slip, lately rebuilt and enlarged, and now capable of taking up vessels of 600 tons. With the above will be sold the entire stock and plant, which is without exception the largest and best in the Southern Hemisphere. For terms (which will be reasonable) apply to John Cuthbert, Cuthbert's Wharf.

VICTORIA INN, BERRIMA.—To LET, with immediate possession, that well-known Hotel, the VICTORIA INN, now in full trade. The proprietor is obliged to leave through embarkment in another business. The furniture (which is very substantial, and nearly new) can be taken at a valuation. Cobb and Co.'s mail horses change at the Victoria Inn twice a day. This is an opportunity seldom open to an industrious person, with a very small capital, desirous of entering into a business that in a few years may realise a competency. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Lewis Levy, Victoria Inn, Berrima.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Hartley and Little Hartley—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.
SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden.
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.
NORTHERN.
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
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Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Messrs. Palmer and Brown
Maryborough, Wide Bay—
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

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